The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 305.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Seven hundred Mennonites arrived in Philadelphia on Friday, and will leave for the West immediately.

—King Kalakaua was the guest on Saturday evening of a son of Chief Justice Allen, of the Hawaiian Islands.

—The mill of the Norton Steam Power Company at Norton, Mass., was burned last Saturday night. Loss $40,000.

—Sheriff Elliott, of Philadelphia, on Saturday read to Heidenblutt the warrant for his execution on the 21st day of January.

—John Russell, of Greenfield, Mass., a veteran cutlery manufacturer and founder of this industry in America, died on Sunday, aged 75.

—In a quarrel at the Chelsea stock yards, near Memphis, on Friday night, Matt Rice shot and fatally wounded Dave Scott, both colored.

—The Committees on Vicksburg and Alabama Affairs left Washington for their destinations on Saturday morning. That on New Orleans Affairs will leave this morning.

—Since General Brisbin's return to Nebraska the State Aid Society has no solicitors from Nebraska asking aid for the grasshopper sufferers, representations to the contrary notwithstanding.

—A nest of railroad thieves has been discovered in East St. Louis. Jno. Green and Jas. Murphy were arrested for stealing bulk grain. A number of well filled grain bins were found in Murphy's house.

—J. B. Spratt, an old and wealthy citizen of DeKalb, Buchanan county, Mo., was fatally shot by a Mr. Brown on Christmas day, and the latter severely wounded by a son of Spratt, fourteen years old. The affair grew out of an old feud.

—On "Paddy's Hen and Chickens," an island just above Memphis, two colored men, named Fred Jones and Wm. Shipp, had an altercation, which resulted in the former shooting the latter, inflicting a wound which will probably prove fatal.

—District Attorney Winslow, of Brooklyn, signalized his exit from office on Saturday by entering a *nolle prosequi* in the libel case of Charles A. Dana, Judge McCue, the plaintiff, being satisfied with explanations in the New York *Sun* of Thursday last.

—Lieutenant General Sheridan is still in Chicago. He stated to a reporter on Sunday that he has received no instructions whatever concerning matters in Louisiana, and that the story of his intended departure for New Orleans or vicinity has no foundation in fact.

—Lieut. Frederick Collins, commanding the United States Darien surveying expedition, left Washington on Sunday night for New York to muster his forces and equip them for the expedition. He will sail in the first Pacific Mail steamer in January for Aspinwall, thence proceed in the United States steamer Canandaigua to Atrato.

—Tom Tormy, a saloon-keeper at Elkhorn, Neb., after an absence of two days, returned there with a girl twelve years old, to whom he said he was married. He kept her in a room forty-eight hours and brutally treated her. The citizens mobbed his place, but Tormy escaped. The girl was found almost lifeless.

—A Washington dispatch, via New Orleans, says: "General Sheridan has been ordered to proceed immediately to New Orleans, and take command and remain there till the arrival of General Terry. This order was made on Saturday after a meeting of the Cabinet, called especially on Louisiana and Mississippi affairs."

—On Saturday night a detachment of Cincinnati police, headed by a Captain and two Lieutenants, made a descent on a cock pit known as the "Quarter Stretch," surrounded the house and arrested Buck Brady, the proprietor, and Brayton. Our arrest was made at the instigation of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

—Hon. Alvah Crocker, Representative in Congress from the Tenth Massachusetts District, died at his residence in Fitchburg, Mass., last Saturday night. He left Washington last Monday to spend the holidays at home, and caught a severe cold, which on Friday assumed a serious form of congestion of the lungs, and terminated fatally. His age was 73.

—The jury in the case of Michael McDonald, on trial before the Chicago Criminal Court for an attempt to murder James McGarry, returned a verdict of "Not guilty." The ground of acquittal was that the pistol used in the encounter last fall was not proved to be loaded, as charged in the indictment. McDonald is a noted gambler. The quarrel grew out of politics.

—By the explosion of a spirit lamp at the the residence of Herman Bauer, in St. Louis, on Saturday night, Mrs. Bauer and an infant eight days old, a servant girl named Adele Klenck, and Mr. Brickerdt were frightfully burned. The latter's injuries were received in extinguishing the flames, which were roasting the woman and babe alive, and which he succeeded in doing.

—John Vetter, an infant three months old, was suffocated in Cincinnati last Tuesday night by its drunken father and mother lying on it in bed. The corpse remained in the house until Saturday morning before it was discovered by the neighbors. The parents were still drunk and made no attempt to bury it. They are now in the station house, the father suffering from delirium tremens.

—The Evansville (Ind.) *Journal* has information that last week a party of patrol men, who were guarding Uniontown, Ky., against suspected incendiarism on the part of negroes, took a colored woman and hung her three times to extort a confession as to the suspected plot. She was left insensible and almost dead, but recovered after restoratives were applied. The town is in much excitement, and is being strictly guarded.

—The Executive Committee of the Nebraska Aid Society, having been informed that numerous individuals are traveling about the country soliciting contributions for the benefit of destitute settlers in Nebraska, have issued an address, in which they state that such persons are imposters. Contributions should be forwarded direct to the Secretary, addressed General E. O. C. Ord, Omaha, Neb., or to the local committees wherever they are organized in other cities.

—Jacob Neiswander, living fifteen miles north of Columbus, Ohio, is supposed to have been murdered and cremated. He left home nearly three weeks ago, and was invisible until Saturday, 19th, when he was seen going towards his home with a satchel. He again disappeared, and last week his family deserted the premises. Neighbors made an investigation in the house, and found bones in a large heap of ashes in the fire place. Two sons of the missing man have been arrested. They are boys fourteen and sixteen years old. There have been contentions in the family, and one of the boys confessed to having wounded his father with a butcher knife almost a month ago.

Balky Horses.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, puts forth a set of rules for the treatment of balky horses:

1. Pat the horse upon the neck; examine the harness carefully, first on one side and then on the other, speaking encouragingly while doing so; then jump into the wagon and give the word go generally he will obey.

2. A teamster in Maine says he can start the worst balky horse by taking him out of the shafts and making him go round in a circle till he is giddy. If the first dance of this sort does not cure him, a second will.

3. To cure a balky horse, simply place your hand over the horse's nose and shut off his wind until he wants to go.

4. The brain of a horse seems to entertain but one idea at a time; therefore confirmed whipping only confirms his stubborn resolve. If you can, by any means, give him a new subject to think of, you will generally have no trouble in starting him. A simple remedy is to take a couple of turns of stout twine around the foreleg, just below the knee, tight enough for the horse to feel, and tie in a bow knot. At the first check he will generally go dancing off, and after going a short distance you can get out and remove the string, to prevent injury to the tendon in your further drive.

5. Take the tail of the horse between the hind legs, and tie it by a cord to the saddle girth.

6. Tie a string around the horse's ear, close to his head.

FIRST EDITION.

FROM EUROPE.

Fillibustering Expeditions for Cuba.

A Russian Grand Duke Declared Insane.

A Ship Burned at Sea—165 Lives Lost.

CUBA.

Fillibustering Expeditions.

HAVANA, December 26.—The *Diario* of to-day says Senors Aldama and Aguilera have purchased two steamers for the purpose of bringing fillibustering expeditions to Cuba. General Jordan is to return to the island, accompanied by Aguilera, and the former will assume the chief command of the insurgents.

Cuban Junta in New York.

The *Diario* further states that Aldama and his companions intend to re-establish the Cuban Junta in New York, with the object of regaining the influence and power formerly held by that body, and creating a situation in Cuba similar to that existing in 1869, by the commission of all possible depredations by the insurgents. Captain General Concha knows much more of the plans of the insurgents than they publish or publishes. It gives publicity to the foregoing because Concha dislikes mysteries. Concha is resolved, as on former occasions, to combat the enemies of Spain everywhere.

Recognition of Cuban Belligerents.

A letter to the *Diario* reports that strong efforts are being made in Washington to obtain the recognition of Cubans as belligerents. The letter couples the names of Aldama and Collector Casey with these efforts, and says the object is to throw on the market Cuban bonds held in Washington.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Ship Burned at Sea.

LONDON, December 28.—A telegram has been received from Madeira, stating that three of the crew of the emigrant ship Cospatrick, from London for New York, had arrived at St. Helena, and reported the Cospatrick burned at sea. The report lacks confirmation, but it is feared that the crew and passengers of the Cospatrick, numbering 500 souls, have all perished, with the exception of the three reported arrived at St. Helena.

LONDON, December 28, 5:30 A. M.—A second telegram from Madeira states that the Cospatrick was burned on November 17th, in latitude 37 north, longitude 12 west. It is now estimated that 465 lives were lost by the disaster.

GERMANY.

The Captured Vessel.

LONDON, December 28—5:30 A. M.—The *Times'* Berlin correspondent says the question is being discussed at Berlin whether it is possible to permit the Carlists for the outrage of the seizure of the German ship Gustav. Advices from San Sebastian are to the effect that the Gustav is deeply imbedded in mud, and that the Carlists busily engaged unloading her. The Captain of the Gustav was slightly wounded by the Carlists.

SPAIN.

The Captured German Brig.

BAYONNE, December 26.—The Carlists have offered to restore the German brig Gustav upon the payment of customs duties alleged to be due.

A Famine Imminent in Pamplona.

MADRID, December 27.—Food is reported to be very scarce at Pamplona. All known Carlist sysphathizers are expelled from that city.

RUSSIA.

An Insane Grand Duke.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 26.—Grand Duke Nicholas, son of Grand Duke Constantine and nephew of the Emperor, has been declared insane, and placed under the guardianship of his father. He was associated with the diamond scandal of a few months ago.

NETHERLANDS.

Minister at Washington.

THE HAGUE, December 26.—Herr Pestal, Councillor of legation at Paris, has been appointed minister for the Netherlands at Washington.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, December 27, 1874.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The internal revenue receipts to date for December are $7,684,159. It is estimated that they will be $9,000,000 for the entire month, being more than $1,000,000 over the corresponding month last year. The receipts for six months ending with December 31st will be over $53,000,000.

Louisiana Affairs.

The Louisiana Legislature meets on January 4th, when, it is expected, stern opposition will be made in the House of Representatives to the rulings of the Returning Board, and to this time prominent persons here are looking with solicitude. There is some color to the report that should it become necessary, Lieut. Gen. Sheridan will proceed to New Orleans and assume command. It rumor is to be credited, he will be in proximity to New Orleans on the day of the meeting of the Legislature.

Suicide of a Minister.

Rev. J. N. Coombs, for the past twelve years pastor of the Western Presbyterian Church in this city, and formerly a member of the Baltimore Methodist Episcopal Conference, committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat with a razor. The cause assigned for the act is domestic trouble, his wife having been insane for some years.

Treasury Employes Discharged.

Four hundred men and women were yesterday discharged from the Engraving and Printing Bureau of the Treasury, in consequence of a large part of the work of the bureau having been transferred to New York.

WEATHER REPORT

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., December 27, 1874.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	30.09	41	91	Calm.	Foggy.
2 P. M.	29.96	49	95	S.	Cloudy.
9 P. M.	29.91	52	86	S.	Foggy.

Mean Barometer, 29.96.
Mean Thermometer, 48.
Highest Thermometer, 57.
Lowest Thermometer, 40.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 27, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was cloudy, thermometer 65; Cincinnati, light rain, thermometer 60; Davenport, cloudy, thermometer 31; Indianapolis, Ind., threatening, thermometer 60; Keokuk, Iowa, threatening, thermometer 34; Leavenworth, Kan., fair, thermometer 29; Louisville, Ky., light rain, thermometer 61; Memphis, Tenn., fair, thermometer 66; Nashville, Tenn., fair, thermometer 64; Omaha, Neb., cloudy, thermometer 28; Pittsburgh, Pa., light rain, thermometer 56; Shreveport, La., cloudy, thermometer 69; St. Louis, Mo., heavy rain, thermometer 57; Vicksburg, Miss., cloudy, thermometer 68; LaCrosse, Wis., cloudy, thermometer 28; Fort Gibson, I. T., threatening, thermometer 62; North Platte, cloudy, thermometer 20.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 5 A. M., Dec. 28, 1874.

For New England and the Middle States, rain and fog, with southerly to westerly winds, increasing in force, rising temperature and falling barometer, followed by clearing weather in the southern portion of the Middle States.

Cheap Transportation—Hennepin and Rock Island Canal.

HENNEPIN, Ill., December 26.—A large, and enthusiastic convention held in this town to-day was composed of representatives from the agricultural and mercantile interests of the Northwest. Resolutions to Congress were adopted recommending strongly the construction of the Hennepin and Rock Island Canal. It is considered of more inknisic value to the nation at large than any other work proposed of ten times its cost. Hon. T. J. Henderson, Congressman elect, Senator L. D. Whiting and Hon. S. H. Moore spoke in favor of the enterprise.

Indians Surrendering.

ST. LOUIS, December 26.—The following information was received at army headquarters to-day: Eight warriors, thirty-nine squaws and papooses, and sixty-two ponies, belonging to the Medicine Water band of Cheyennes, surrendered unconditionally at the Cheyenne agency on the 20th inst. Two white women are now with Stone Calf, who is said to have two hundred lodges. In the Staked Plains. Two messengers from Stone Calf have arrived, asking for peace. Word has been sent to him that he can surrender unconditionally, and a demand was made for the white women.

HALLECK'S LOVE.

A Poet's Unknown Inamorata.

A True Story That is Full of Romance—A Poetical Correspondence and What it Led to—A Famous Mystery Solved.

(From the Philadelphia Press.)

Here, in the dim, misty twilight of a late December morning, let me try to tell you a story—one of the "might have beens"—pertaining to two of the most gifted of the children of song that this country has produced. The parties are: A plain, simple-hearted country maiden, brought up in the "backwoods," as they used to say, who never was in a ballroom or a theater in her life; the other, one of the most courted and petted sons of genius and poesy that ever graced the parlors of New York, and whom the nation has delighted to honor. To any one of the slightest capacity for appreciating real feeling, who has not heard of "The Lost Poem," let me say, turn to James Grant Wilson's "Life and Letters of Fitz-Greene Halleck," published by D. Appleton & Co., 1869, pages 373-390. To those who have taken any interest in Halleck the mere announcement of the fact that the mystery pertaining to the identity of "Ellen A. F. Campbell" is about to be explained will be sufficient to awaken a lively interest. Shrouded as this whole story has been in an impenetrable mystery for nearly thirty-eight years, it is better that I say, in the first place, that my narrative is simply and strictly true. The gentleman from whom I derived the facts is one of the manufacturing and merchant princes of Pittsburgh, one of the very best read men, and at the same time one of the most original thinkers, and has been identified with almost everything that has given the Smoky City a good name within the last twenty years, and yet of such shrinking and almost morbid modesty that no consideration could induce him to allow me here to give his real name. In this and some other respects he is singularly like the gifted lady of whom I am writing, who was brought up side by side with him and his brothers and sisters. As I pass, let me say that it is no small credit to the denomination of Friends, from which these people spring, that in this age of publicity so many of them retain that lovelyest of all the graces—real genuine modesty.

It seems not a little remarkable to me that "lost" seems to attach to so much of this romantic story. For instance, that so few of Halleck's letters to Ellen have been preserved. Prizing them so highly as she evidently did, it seems singular that she should have destroyed them, together with the priceless treasures of her own beautiful imaginings, in the shape of poems, tales, and other compositions. How strange it seems that when she is known to have written enough to have made a good-sized volume, there should not remain a trace of them but "the lost poem," which I am about to give you? The not unnatural inference is that there was nothing in the poems of this country maiden world preserving. The ample answer to this is that among the papers of Halleck his reply to her beautiful challenge is preserved, as well as a number of her letters—simply marvellous, as coming from an apparently unlettered, uncultured country girl, who probably in all her life never saw a large city. How true that "Many a flower is born to blush unseen!" As I read the gay badinage—the graceful and touching tenderness, the exquisite turn of thought, in this poem and these letters—I long to see how Nature, in her beautiful simplicity, asserts herself, even under a Quaker garb, and far, far away from all the glare of fashion, pomp, and show. When shall we learn that in these retired country villages and hamlets, in the homes of the poor and lowly, thought and feeling, as well as the noblest religion, is to be found far more frequently than in our pride and folly we find it *possible to believe?*

Miss Flanner was the eldest daughter of William Flanner and his wife Penina, who came to Mount Pleasant, at an early period, from Virginia, probably from the North Carolina line. They were always in moderate circumstances. He was a very acceptable preacher in the Society of Orthodox Friends; a man of fine imagination, of deep, sympathetic feeling; utterly without sham or pretence, of deep, fervent convictions; filled with the idea of doing good to the bodies and souls of men. This will account, in considerable degree, for the straitened circumstances of his family, as he was a great part of his time away from home, and, of course, his farming operations were much neglected.

Miss Flanner had three brothers and three sisters. Two of the brothers became eminent physicians, having graduated in Philadelphia, being aided by members of the Society of Friends to get an education. One became a farmer. Thomas, the eldest, settled in Zanesville, Ohio, after his graduation, and soon built up a good practice, and like a true-hearted brother and son, sent home nearly all his first earnings, and thus "Albi Cottage" was built. It was outdone by the poetess herself, with true poetic feeling, "The Cottage of Purity." And there to this day "Albi Cottage," bowered in vines, still stands. This brother went to Wheeling in 1832 to investigate the nature of cholera, which in that year made its first appearance in this country, and spread fear and apprehension in every direction. In a few days he returned to his beloved Albi Cottage and his sisters, saying to his loved ones, "I have cholera," and died within twenty-four hours.

Miss Flanner was always fond of reading, and seems to have had facilities in this way that can hardly be credited as likely to be found in an out-of-the-way village in the woods of Ohio, fifty years ago. She often engaged in teaching, not from choice, but from necessity. All of them had to work, but the work was rather a stimulus to mental activity than a reason for neglect of culture, and this in a large degree characterized the small community. Miss Flanner, in order to preserve her secret from the postmaster and others, often sent the letters of my friend, then a little girl, to the post-office for the letters from Halleck. She was singularly and perhaps morbidly sensitive. She was tall and graceful, had a sweet, animated, and intellectual face, full of sensibility, and a peculiarly attractive smile, and when silent and thoughtful her face wore a pensive, sad expression, but when engaged in conversation it lighted up with animation and intelligence. When her feelings were wounded she put her hand to her face, and immediately the tears would come trickling between her white fingers. She was a fine conversationalist, and was the queen of the circle in which she moved. She never could get over the idea that she, though in perfectly innocent, girlish fun, had commenced the correspondence, that she must, if she yielded to his entreaties for a personal interview, and this should result in a union, always feel that she might seem to have been the wooer.

As I read to my friend, from the Indianapolis *Journal* of November 20, the article which suggested, this letter, said he, "It is true it is true!" and it was difficult to repress the tear of sympathy over this wonderful story of "what might have been" had these two gifted beings been permitted to come together. But she absolutely refused him a personal interview, and succeeded in ending him in his efforts to find her. She felt that with an interview all the illusion would vanish—that he who had been accustomed to the flatteries and attentions of the high-born, and high-bred, and jewelled daughters of fashion, in their gorgeous robes and magnificent palaces, could not tolerate her plain, Quaker simplicity and lowly surroundings, and she—all unwisely—preferred that he should be to her the idol, at a distance, that she loved to worship, and she to him an "Ellen of the mind."

The thought has pressed itself on my mind here since I began that this story ought to have a true poet for its narrator. With perfect consciousness of my unfitness to do justice to the subject, I have, nevertheless, thought it better to give the story in its beautiful simplicity and truth, rather than let it again be lost.

I append from the Indianapolis *Journal* the two beautiful poems. Halleck's can be found in his "Life and Letters," page 377, as well as some extracts from the same work, as quoted by the *Journal*, as many may not have the life at hand:

A party of young ladies and gentlemen, of Mount Pleasant, Ohio, assembled at the house of a friend in that village to "watch the Old Year out." The incoming year was 1836—Leap Year. Amid the merriment of the occasion some one suggested that the ladies should avail themselves of the privilege which it brought and open a correspondence with different gentlemen, mentioning among others the bachelor Fitz-Greene Halleck. The proposal was passed by as a jest, but in a few minutes it was noticed that Miss Abbie Flanner, a young lady of much talent and vivacity, was missing from the party. Quietly bidding good-night to her friends of the house, she had slipped out and gone home alone. The ground was covered with snow that sparkled in the moonbeams. Walking along slowly, scarcely noting the beauty of the scene around her, she meditated a poetical epistle to Fitz-Greene Halleck, and reaching her room sat down and wrote the following:

NEW YEAR'S NIGHT.

THE MERRY MOCK BIRD'S SONG.

O'er fields of snow the moonlight falls,
And softly on the snow-white walls
Of Albi Cottage shines;
And there beneath the breath of June
The honeysuckles' gay festoon,
And multiflora twines.

And forms a sweet embowering shade,
Pride of the humble cottage maid,
Who now transformed and bold,
Beneath the magic of a name,
Those equal rights presumes to claim,
Rights urged by young and old.

And who is she, to fame unknown,
Who dares her challenge thus throw down
Low at the feet of one
Who holds a proud, conspicuous stand
Among the magnates of the land,
To Muse's favorite son?

As when she roamed a careless child
To pluck the forest blossoms wild,
Oft climbed some pendant brow
Of rock or cliff, to gather there
Some tempting flower that looked more fair
Than all that bloomed below.

So now like Eve in Paradise,
Though numerous offerings round her rise
Of love and friendship bland,
With many a sober blessing fraught,
Would give them all for one kind thought,
One line from Halleck's pen.

Like that fair plant of India's fields
That most when bruised and broken yields
Its fragrance on the air—
Such is the heart I offer thee,
Pride of my country's minstrelsy!
Oh, is it worth thy care?

She signed this Ellen A. F. Campbell, incorporating her initials with the name of Scott's Lady of the Lake, and forwarded it to the poet.

In those days of slow coaches much time must necessarily elapse before a response could be received, and it is but natural to suppose that during the interval buoyant hope and lively thought alternated with misgivings and doubt as to the reception of her letter.

Perhaps when the first glow of adventurous feeling passed she half regretted her action and felt the natural shrinking of a woman's heart from offering it unasked, even in jest.

And when at last the long looked-for, hoped-for packet arrived, with what trembling eagerness she must have opened and read it!

TO ELLEN.

THE MOCKING BIRD.

The Scottish border-minstrel's lay
Entranced me oft in boyhood's day;
His forests, glens, and streaxas,
Mountains and heather blooming fair;
A Highland lake and lady were
The playmates of my dreams.

Years pass'd away; my dreams were gone;
My pilgrim footsteps pressed alone
Loch Katrine's storied shores;
And when the mist was on the lake
Breathed low, as if they fear'd to break
The music of my oars.

No tramp of warrior men was heard;
For welcome song or challenge-word
I listen'd, but in vain!
And, more'd beneath his favorite tree,
A lonely boy sang snatches
Of gray-haired "Allen Bane."

I saw the Highland heath flower smile
In beauty upon Ellen's isle;
And caught the light on Ellen's bower,
I watched, beneath the lattice leaves,
Her coming, through a summer eve's
Young glow and twilight hour.

She came not! lonely was her home!
Herself a fairy shape that come,
Like shadows to depart.
Are dreams two Fitzes of the mind?
Or have I lived at last to find
An Ellen of the heart?

For music like the borderer's snow
Rings round me, and sants flow
Before the shrine of song.
Devoutly as I bowed in youth;
For beauty's altar-fires burn here in truth
And joy are ever young.

And well my harp responds to-day,
And willingly its chords obey
The minstrel's heart to command!
A minstrel maid whose infant ear
Loved on Ohio's woods and skies,
My school-book's sunset land.

And beautiful the wreath she twines
Round "Albi Cottage," bowered in vines,
Or blest in sleigh-bell mirth;
And lovelier still her smile that seems
To bid me welcome in my dreams
Beside its peaceful hearth.

Long shall I deem that winning smile
But a mere mockery, to beguile
Some lonely hour of care;
And will this Ellen prove to be,
But like a rainbow o'er the sea,
A being of the air?

Or shall I take the morning's wing,
Armed with a parson and a ring,
Speed back and ask the maid
And at her cottage-hearth, ere night,
Change into flutterings of delight,
Or, what is more like life,
The merry mocking-bird's song?

Accompanying the poem was a short letter, in which he thanks her for her beautiful lines, though they did not seriously intend to make me a happy man; they have certainly made me a very proud one."

He ask her to accept a copy of his poems "in consideration of the beauty of its typo and the neatness of the margin," and closes thus: "I am, dear Miss Campbell, most gratefully, or, if you are in good earnest, as I very much fear you are not, I am, dear Ellen, very affectionately yours.

"FITZ GREENE HALLECK."

Her reply to this is a letter of considerable length, in which she thanks him for the promise of his book, and declares that "eager expectation stands tip-toe on the mountain-height of the blue Ohio in full approach." She closes by saying that when he is in "fashion's crowded hall," or listening to the "trump of deathless fame," she would not claim one thought.

"But when the busy crowd is gone,
And, slightly on the wane, the sky
The changeful sunset hues are thrown—
Oh, will thither turn thy eye
And send one gentle thought to her
Whose spirit ever turns to thine,
Like Persia's idol-worshipper,
Or Moslem to his prophet's shrine?"

The correspondence continued throughout the year, growing more and more interesting. The gay badinage ceased, and was succeeded by the language of love. Though still preserving her *incognito*, and shielded by her assumed name, we find the lady growing timid as the poet grows ardent in his protestations of admiration and esteem. At one time she says: "Every step that I have made in your acquaintance has increased my timidity. With a reckless laugh I flung me over on the verge of the current of decision, little thinking it would ever bring me back tears and smiles, anxious thoughts and fevered dreams." Toward the end of the year she intimates that the terms of her privilege will soon expire, and that the correspondence must close. The poet replies, urging its continuance, laying siege to her happiness. Success has afforded him, and the desire to know her personally. She replies: "I certainly did suppose I had written to Mr. Halleck for the last time; but you know before I confess it that I am but too happy to be compelled to a profound 'logic' that it is to not only my privilege but my duty to respond. Your witty assumption of your extensive privilege has delivered my 'woman's pride' from 'the bastile of a word,' for whose adamantine bars, perhaps, I have not shown a proper 'reverence.' After the interchange of a few more letters, the poet announces his intention of seeking the home of his fair correspondent, and meeting face to face the lady whom as "Ellen Campbell" he had learned so highly esteem. This proposal filled Miss Flanner with dismay. Remembering that she had commenced the acquaintance, she reflected that a tacit agreement to the poet's wish would place her in the characteer of wooer. An ardent admirer of Halleck's poems, nothing could have afforded more pleasure than to have met him, but under the circumstances she felt that she must not encourage his coming. Her reply was posted at Washington, whither she had gone to visit relatives, and to that address the poet's subsequent letters were addressed. She eluded all his efforts to discover her identity, and remained to him always "An Ellen of the mind"—"A being of the air."

I insert here an additional extract from one of the letters, page 387:

"You must not believe for an instant that the shadow of ingratitude ever passed over the least of the lines you have bestowed on me. You would not, if you knew how constitutionally and habitually cold, indifferent and indolent I am, and yet how long and how devotedly I have knelt before the idol of my fancy, the bean ideal of my imagination, or witnessed the reception of the casket containing the *Mirror*, and the indescribable ebb and flow of the vital current of my heart as the portrait of 'Fitz Greene Halleck' met my eye, and I felt the conviction that he is not

A being of the air,

while for a moment I expected to see the curled lip relax, and the spirit of Democritus burst into laughter. You tell me it is 'an ugly likeness.' What would you have me believe? Though four or five hundred miles divide us, and in all probability ever will, a space that might well call up blushes, if I should have the grace to blush, yet I will not tell you all I think about it. I would go a pilgrimage to look on the magnificent brow and eloquent eye, but not for worlds would I, one moment brook the satirical mockery which the lower part of the face expresses. I have framed it to prevent it from injury, but, it is not my purpose to tell you where I have hung it, nor how often I look at it, nor how impatiently I sometimes wish the placid immobility with which it looks on all the fanciful apostrophes and sonnets addressed to it as pathetic as Petrarch's, and quite as sincere, though, unfortunately, the comparison ends there. And I am only less obliged to you for the *Mirror* itself. Is it our poet Bryant, who has written the beautiful and appropriate eulogy on your writings and so gracefully and kindly yielded you the palm? He has written many good things that do honor to his taste and judgment, and this is one of them. I shall always think the better of my humble opinion for its having been originally like Bryant's, especially with regard to 'Marco Bozzaris' and 'Red Jacket.' * * * * * * *

I do not mean to flatter you, and the opinion of a rustic damsel who has never in her life been inside of a ball room or a theatre and who has no pretensions to learning or wisdom, would be utterly impotent were it not in accordance with the voice of Fame, and by critics and rivals admired."

But the final stop and close with the closing words of the *Journal* article:

They never met; a wealth of possible happiness was left untouched.

"For him the summer never bloomed."

We can but wonder if she whose thoughts found such natural expression in poetry never, in looking back over the years of the past, repeated to herself the lines by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe:

"Whom first we love, you know, we seldom wed,
Time changes all, and life, indeed, is not
The thing we planned it out ere hope was dead,
But, then, we women cannot choose our lot.

"It might have been—ah! what, I dare not think.
We are all changed. God judges for us best.
God help us, do our duty and not shrink,
And trust in heaven humbly for the rest.

The poet, in writing to a friend on the subject, says: "Miss Flanner is the heroine of one of my life's most cherished romances, whose memory has heretofore been numbered among the dearest of my inconsiderable joys," and mentions his "exceeding grief and disappointment" at being unable to obtain further clue to her identity.

Here at last the mystery is solved—she was Abbie Flanner, of Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio. J. S. T.

PITTSBURGH, December 20, 1874.

SECOND EDITION

LOUISIANA.

Cutting Affray in New Orleans.

A Former Pittsburgher Fatally Stabbed by Ex-Governor Warmouth.

Official Returns of the Late Election.

Fatal Stabbing Affray.

NEW ORLEANS, December 26.—In a fight between Dan C. Byerly, manager of the *Bulletin*, and Ex-Governor Warmouth, on Canal street, Byerly knocked Warmouth down with a stick and jumped on him. Warmouth then drew a knife and stabbed Byerly several times in the abdomen.

Later.—The difficulty grew out of a controversy between Warmouth and the *Bulletin*, which led to the publication on Friday by Warmouth of a card addressed to the manager of the *Bulletin*, reflecting upon that paper and Mr. Jewell, one of its editors. Governor Warmouth to-day made the following statement about the difficulty to the agent of the Associated Press:

"Yesterday, after my card appeared in the *Picayune*, I was called on by a friend of Mr. Jewell, who demanded of me an explanation or apology for the card, which I declined to make. He then asked me if I would accept a challenge to fight a duel, remarking at the same time that it was generally understood I would not fight a duel; that I would not fight if I could as well avoid it, that I was no "fighter," and that it would be time enough to answer the question about dueling when I was challenged. Later in the day the affair was confided to another respecting friend. They met at eight o'clock last evening, and agreed that Jewell and myself should fight in Alabama on Monday morning the weapons dueilling pistols and the distance ten paces. These terms having been accepted, a duel not, of course, apprehend an attack, especially not from any one connected with the *Bulletin*. My understanding of such matters is that antagonists, pending a meeting, should be courteous, and I was in the act of tipping my hat to Mr. Byerly, in front of whom two ladies were walking, the street being crowded, when he struck me with a heavy stick on the head, inflicting the wound you see. (The Governor, taking off his hat, exhibited a cut about two inches long over the left temple, extending back from the forehead.) He struck me three times with the stick, when I interfered with him, meantime taking a knife out of my pocket. With my arms around his shoulders I got my hands together, and opened the knife. Just then I fell, Byerly falling on me. Soon after we fell a policeman took the knife out of my hand, and some of the crowd pulled Byerly off. I understand Byerly has been cut, and I am accused of having done the cutting."

Warmouth was arrested immediately after the fight, and conveyed to the third precinct station. Mr. Byerly received six wounds in the abdomen.

The *Bulletin* to-morrow will publish a statement of an eye witness of the fencetre. The statement differs somewhat from that of Warmouth as to the cutting. This witness states that the knife was open when drawn, and that two or three stabs were made before they fell. Byerly's wounds were in the left side, just over the hip, one of them being over four inches deep, and indicate the length of the knife blade. Byerly died at twenty minutes past ten.

Byerly was aged forty-eight years. He was a printer by trade, a native of Pennsylvania, and came to New Orleans in 1845. He served gallantly in Shields' regiment of Louisiana volunteers in the West during the war, and was wounded four times in one of the fights around Atlanta; one of which wounds deprived him of the use of his left arm by a resection of six inches of bone, including the colbow joint. After the war he returned to this city, and was elected Clerk of the Third District Court two terms. Some months ago Mr. Byerly, in company with others, commenced the publication of the *Bulletin*.

Official Returns of the Late Election.

The final compilations of official returns of the late election, which are to be promulgated to-morrow show that the vote, with the exception of a few precincts, is as mentioned in the report of the Returning Board, as follows: For State Treasurer, Dubuclett, 69,544; Monsecure, 68,586; majority for Dubuclett, Republican, 958.

The five constitutional amendments recommended by Kellogg, and adopted by his Legislature, are all carried, according to the count of both parties. The vote as returned by the board is as follows: First constitutional amendment, endorsing the funding bill and consolidated bonds issued thereunder, for approval 69,419, against 60,070, majority for approval 9,349; second constitutional amendment, reducing and limiting the State debt to $15,000,000, and State taxation, for approval 70,824, against 59,644, majority for approval 11,180; third constitutional amendment, devoting the annual revenues of the State to the expenses of the same year and prohibiting the issue of warrants in excess of the revenue, for approval 70,426, against 59,995, majority for approval 10,504; fourth constitutional amendment, limiting the debt of the city of New Orleans and prohibiting a further increase thereof, for approval 69,-746, against 59,963, majority for approval 10,110; fifth constitutional amendment, changing the day for the State election to the day named by the General Government for the Presidential election, for approval 67,244, against 59,528, majority for approval 7,706. Counting the votes of all parishes and polls thrown out as against these amendments, each one of the amendments will still be adopted by several thousand majority.

McEnery on the Work of the Returning Board

NEW YORK, December 26.—The following dispatch from Governor McEnery is published here this morning:

NEW ORLEANS, December 25.—The wrong just perpetrated by the Returning Board against the people of Louisiana, and which vitally threatens the safety and integrity of Republican institutions in the United States, is a more crowning infamy than the action of the Lynch Returning Board, surpassing even the midnight order of Durell, and would not be submitted to by any free people. Resistance to National authority, represented here by a large portion of the army and naval fleets, sustaining usurpation and stifling the votes of the people, has never been meditated.

(Signed) JOHN MCENERY.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 26, 1874.

Beecher Sued by a Dentist.

Solomon S. Kidner, of Brooklyn, has begun a suit against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher for the recovery of six hundred dollars, with interest, the amount due for four sets of teeth supplied, it is alleged, to the wife and father of the defendant, with his knowledge. Beecher, through counsel, denies the allegation, and demands that the case be dismissed, on the ground that no services were performed for him, and, besides, the cause of action is barred by the statutes of limitation, the services, second complaint, having been rendered six years ago.

NEW YORK, December 27, 1874.

King Kalakaua.

King Kalakaua and suite attended solemn high mass this morning in St. Stephen's church.

Extensive Fire.

The furniture store of Ward, Warren & Co., on the corner of Spring and Crosby streets, was burned to-day. Loss $140,000.

ERIE.

Horrible and Atrocious Murder—A Man Sixty Years Old Charged with the Crime.

ERIE, Pa., December 27.—A horrible and atrocious murder was perpetrated in this city about seven o'clock last night. Catharine Hannon, a widow, a midwife by profession, was found dead in a gutter at nine o'clock, just outside a low groggery called Franklin House. The inquest was not concluded, but there is no doubt that the woman was murdered during or after an attempt at a rape by John Hanly, proprietor of the house, a man sixty years old. The woman was addicted to drink, and was probably intoxicated at the time of the murder. Hanly has a peaceful disposition, but is a notorious profligate. He is in custody, with the members of his family. His clothing and underwear are found stained with fresh blood, and the floor of the bar-room of the hotel, likewise, exhibits plain traces of blood. Mrs. Hannon's body was mutilated in a frightful manner, and bore evidences of strangulation. He has a family of highly respected children, and the murder has aroused intense excitement.

Death of a Minister in Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, December 27.—Rev. W. R. Marshall, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in this city, died of apoplexy this evening at 9 o'clock. He was stricken down at seven this morning, and continued unconscious to the hour of his death. His loss is profoundly felt in this city, where the Doctor was held in high esteem. For six years he was pastor of a church in Baltimore, and for a long time of the First Presbyterian Church in Columbus, Ohio. His age was forty-three. His remains will be carried to Muskingum county, Ohio, on Tuesday, for interment.

*ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of "WANTS," "FOR SALE," "TO LET

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1874.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 111⅛.

THE President is understood to regard favorably the finance bill that passed the Senate,—the free banking feature receiving his special commendation.

IT IS proposed to nominate a Minister to Russia when Congress assembles from its holiday vacation. A Western man is thought to have been selected.

WARMOTH comes to the surface in a fierce wrangle with a printer, whom he severely wounds with a knife. The cause of the controversy is not stated in the dispatch, but it does not seem creditable to either party.

THE idea seems established that the acceptance of a political mission by an army officer, works forfeiture of rank and pay in the army. General Sickles is understood at Washington to have given up his case.

THE would-be Governor McEnery is at the pains to dispatch his expression of dissatisfaction at the returns of the Election Board. We presume there is not a White Leaguer in all Louisiana who will feel better over it than McEnery does.

THE accident caused by a child attempting to cross the street in front of a street-car, recorded in our Saturday's issue, should draw the serious attention of parents to the importance of warning and guarding their children against this reckless habit. It was remarkable that the child referred to was not instantly killed. As it was, the face was gashed and disfigured. The danger is the greater, in view of the utterly reckless manner in which children often dart in front of the horses, when it would be impossible for the driver to stop, should any accident occur.

THE question whether suicide is caused by temporary insanity has been carefully discussed, *pro and con*. Those who argue that at least temorary insanity causes all suicides will find some difficulty in dealing with the case of Samuel J. Anderson, who was Secretary of War under General Taylor's administration, but who, coming to poverty, shot himself a few days ago. He deliberately prepared for the event, and wrote out, firmly and clearly, his last requests, dressed himself for burial, and then deliberately shot himself. Such is a case of conscious and purposeful suicide, involving all the elements of sanity, if there be such.

IT IS surprising, how many projected railroads we have, in the various parts of the country, at this time. There seems to be a perfect mania for new roads. Of their relative merits we do not, and cannot, of course speak. They afford very full evidence that the theory that we were building railroads too rapidly in the days of flush times, and that we now seek a modified form of Government aid, but several of them are being prosecuted by purely private enterprise, and yet are important lines. We judge that the re-development of business prosperity will be attended with remarkable activity in the line of railway construction. Such are the signs of the times.

IT IS proposed to hold a meeting of the teachers of the city, to consider the new school law, one feature of which we noticed a few days since. The centralization of power evidently involved in the bill does not impress favorably this community. The idea has been put out that it is the product of the Philadelphia reformers; but those who know the inside of affairs are fully convinced that while Mr. Shippen is an excellent man, and a reformer in school matters, so far as Philadelphia is concerned, the bill came, in the main, from a very different than reformatory source. The simple truth is, our Pittsburgh schools are the best in the State, and they are such, in part, because of the popular interest in the subject, born of the control the people have over them. We are favored with an unusually clear-headed and energetic City Superintendent, but we attribute much of our success to the fact that the people are drawn into the work by having it, in good part, in their hands. Philadelphia has one of the worst school systems in the State, her teachers being compelled to suffer a discount on their warrants for pay, and laxity and looseness being the prevailing feature. Yet it is proposed to give us the Philadelphia system, rather than give her ours. We will yet have some plain things to say of this bill.

THE history of the "Third House" or lobby at Washington is being written by a person who has made a study of the subject. To those who are awed at the thought that mortals dare seek to control the opinions and votes of so great a body as our National Congress, there is something sad in the revelations made. The occasion for wonder is readily dissipated. A lobbyist is set down as generally one who has broken down in some way, and makes merchandise of that intangible thing called "influence." He may have much or little of the article he vends, but if he is astute that little goes a great way, and no one can certainly measure the amount. The strange feature of the affair is the evanescence of the article referred to. One crowd appears early in the session, succeeds or fails, and is gone; another later, so to the end of the session. Those of one year do not appear the next. Thus they are ever changing, except the few old stagers who make a business of it, and devote their time and energies year after year to the business of "convincing" Congressmen. It is a hard, contemptible business, that requires as a prerequisite that all the manlier qualities be crucified and dead, before they fully enter on this work. The splendor of their existence is compensated by the loss of qualities that no true man can afford to barter, no matter what may be offered in return.

EVER since last Summer we have had a peculiar admiration for Duluth. It is a city of large promise and small realization. The old description of Washington will apply to it,—a city of magnificent distances. We are drawn to consider it now, because of a peculiar circumstance. Some one recently obtained a judgment against it for $14,000 for an accident on one of its bridges. How a jury could be empannelled that would give a verdict against Duluth was and is a mystery to us. But it was done, and now the inhabitants are considering the propriety of changing the location, in order to escape the payment of the judgment. This is the mighty Duluth that was so soon to outrival Chicago, and equal New York. How hath the mighty fallen! Mr. Knott, it seems, was possessed of the spirit of prophesy. In undertaking the difficult task of "locating" Duluth as it existed in 1871, he said that it was "so exactly in the centre of the visible universe that the sky came down at precisely the same distance all around it." Desiring to be more definite, Mr. Knott said: "But however that may be, I am satisfied Duluth is there, or thereabout, for I see it stated on this map that it is exactly thirty-nine hundred and ninety miles from Liverpool, though I have no doubt, for the sake of convenience, it will be moved back ten miles, so as to make the distance an even four thousand." This prophesy, as to the accommodating spirit of the inhabitants of that famed city, seems likely to be realized; yet for the sake of the honor of the great city of the Northwest, we hope it may not be.

THE calm, convincing statement of the Returning Board of Louisiana is in marked contrast with the violent outgiving of the White League Committee, published a few days since. It shows that the Board carefully sought to perform its duty, but that it was met with violence from the White Leagues, in utter disregard of justice or law. The Board details the means resorted to,—whippings, threats, and actual murders,—and the object aimed at,—the entire obliteration of the Republican party in the State, and complete domination of the votes of the colored race. It required a good degree of moral courage to stand up, in the face of the violent threats emitted by the White League, and honestly and impartially perform the duty required of them; but the Board has done this, and published the results and the reasons back of them, to the world. Their count shows three Republicans and three Democrats elected to Congress. The lower House of the State Legislature will be nearly a tie, the conservative Republican members really holding the balance of power. On the face of it, the statement of the Board seems candid and proper, and we cannot do otherwise than think that it is strictly correct. That there have been White League violences, culminating in murder, none can doubt. That the purpose was political is true, and this purpose the defeat of the Republican party. We are glad it failed.

CITY ADMINISTRATION.

The long list of burglaries, perpetrated from day to day, in and around this city, calls for the adoption of measures for securing the safety of property. The peculiarities of most of the burglaries perpetrated show that they were committed by experts—a fact that suggests the presence of a band of professional burglars in the city. Yet except one list of arrests made in Allegheny, no arrests have been made, and no more attention seems to be given to the subject than if we were entirely destitute of a police force. We do not believe any serious effort has been made to secure the thieves and burglars who have been operating in the rural wards. A few houses have been searched, but singularly, in every instance the occupants knew, days or hours in advance, of the intended search. If the police were in collusion with the thieves, they could not more effectually serve them than they have. The result is, the people have been compelled to purchase fire-arms, and provide for the security of their property in this way. While the shooting to death of a burglar is a matter that no one will very particularly regret, the preparation for it, and the sense of uncertainty and insecurity that is abroad, is regretable, especially when the cost of our police establishment is remembered.

The *Post* assumes to charge the chief responsibility for this condition of things on the Police Committee, excusing the Mayor because of his illness. The Mayor is a Democrat, and the Police Committee mainly Republican,—which is the philosophy of the *Post's* reasoning. We have not hesitated to accord praise to the Mayor when he has done well, and do not desire to criticise severely a sick man. The well known facts, in this case, however, show just where the fault of our illy-protected condition is. The Police Committee did not, as the *Post* intimates, interfere in the management of the police, so as to prevent the efficiency of the force,—only to prevent it being made a thoroughly partisan institution. The Chief of Police, for example, is not popular with the Committee. The use of the force is under the control of the Mayor and his chief,—they command it. The discipline of the force is in their hands, and hence they are responsible for the disposition and use of the force so as to protect property and life. These are the facts on the administrative department of the city government.

That the Mayor has not been able to give full attention to the duties of his position we fully admit; but he could have appointed thoroughly vigorous deputies, and allowed them full discretion. At times the Deputy has been satisfactory, at times not; but at no time did he have full discretion. Especially he could have had a Chief of Police who would have used rigorous measures to secure the safety of the city. In view of his illness, the Chief should have been a person of extraordinary personal ability and force; and while we have no desire to unnecessarily criticise the Chief, we submit that the frequent investigations had, the acknowledged demoralization of the force, and the alarming prevalence of robberies, prove that if he is not wholly incompetent he is, at least, amazingly unfortunate. If no other reason than this existed for a change, it should have been made.

The contrast between the last Republican and the present Democratic administration of the chief magistracy is suggestive. Not only was the police force under perfect control, and made up of generally good men, well officered, but the safety of life and property was marvelous. Thieves and burglars were promptly hunted down, and this city was found to be a bad operating place for that class of persons. Now, the present Democratic administration will go out with a terrible showing,—robberies, assaults and murders being of daily recurrence, and in all parts of the city. If all this could be chargeable to the times, we would soften criticism, but it is evident that professional burglars and violaters of law are the guilty parties, and these operate where they know they will be most secure. Or if our courts were slack in administering punishment, a reason for what we see, aside from the inefficiency of the police, would exist; but our judges administer punishment with proper severity. The fault is just at one place,—in a demoralized police force.

The resumption of power by Republicans should lead to the prompt rectification of this evil. It ought to be done by the outgoing Mayor as an indication of his desire to promote the well being of the city. It can be done in a week. The parts of the city where the robberies are perpetrated, are well known. Skillful men can readily hunt out a gang of robbers. They did it in Allegheny, and that city is well protected. Cannot the Mayor issue positive orders to his Chief of Police, that the burglars that go their rounds, rifling houses, and frightening their inmates, shall be hunted out and arrested? And cannot our police do as much as was done in Allegheny? We wish to to see.

PERSONAL.

SCHUYLER COLFAX has been lecturing on Abraham Lincoln in St. Louis.

W. W. CORCORAN, the Washington banker, has recovered his eyesight.

ENGLISH Catholics feel assured that Archbishop Manning will be the next Pope.

IT IS reported that Vice President Wilson thinks of spending next summer in Europe.

THE notorious Josie Mansfield has obtained judgment against the Jim Fisk estate for $25,000.

BRIGHAM YOUNG is obliged to defer several of his marriages on account of his serious illness.

KOSSUTH has lately been presented with landed property sufficient to entitle him to the electoral franchise in Hungary.

THE Chicago *Tribune* says that "Gath" has made a national reputation. "So, in his time, did Ananias," says the *Times*.

MRS. LEMON, who has been styled the handsomest woman in the Treasury at Washington, has married a Mr. McCuny, said to be a young man of fine position and good family.

WE understand that Mrs. Hastings, of San Francisco, the sister of the late Charles Sumner, has sent Mr. Wendell Phillips one of his large Hungarian glass pitchers, of unique shape and with a Dutch coat-of-arms, made, probably, a century ago. A rare gift.

MR. JACOB VANATTA, one of the candidates for the United States Senatorship in New Jersey, announces that neither himself nor the railroad companies with which he is connected will spend any money to secure his election. If he is in earnest, this looks like a withdrawal.

CAPT. ISAAC BOURNE, of Brooklyn, who protected Moulton from being slaughtered by the cohorts of Beecher at that famous Christian gathering in Plymouth Church, was accidentally killed by the discharge of a pistol in the hands of his friend Pollock, of the Brooklyn *Argus*.

COL. JEROME BONAPARTE and wife are about to return to Baltimore, after a two years' residence in Europe. Mme. Bonaparte was a Miss Appleton, of Boston, and at the time of her marriage to Col. Bonaparte was a Mrs. Newbold Edgar. She is a granddaughter of Daniel Webster, and her husband is a son of Prince Jerome Bonaparte.

ELDER FREDERICK W. EVANS, of the Mount Lebanon Shakers, says there are in the United States about 6,000 Shakers, forming eighteen societies. Each society has sixty families or communities. There are four societies in New York, four in Ohio, two each in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine and Kentucky, etc. He says they are Spiritualists.

THE New York *Tribune* has discovered another candidate for United States Senator from Pennsylvania. It is the Hon. William A. Galbraith, of Erie. The *Tribune* says of Mr. Galbraith: "He is an honest man, of good education, of blameless character, with sufficient ability to represent his State, with credit, and reputation enough to make him careful of it."

DOCTOR REDFIELD writes of Andrew Johnson: "Up and down the line, among friends and enemies alike, it is understood that this is the old man's last fight. If he wins the term, it is for six years, and he will hardly ever want office again, and if he fails, he can never get it again. So all are coming up to the scratch with long finger nails and bloodshot eyes, and wool will fly."

DR. MARY WALKER and a western man went into a cabinet at a public seance in Washington with the medium. After while she came out and said her dead sister had kissed her. The western man said he would swear *he* hadn't, and wouldn't if he could. The audience yelled "Not guilty" without leaving the box, and made other pleasant comments on Dr. Mary Walker's imprudence.

AN Eastern paper says that the wife of Frank D. Moulton, "the mutual friend," has left him because she refuses to become a witness in his behalf to substantiate his statement of Mr. Beecher's confession, which she knows nothing about. There has been some tall swearing all around in this wonderful and scandalous case, and it would certainly be hard to believe that any man, except, perhaps, F. D. Moulton, has sought to have his wife perjure herself in his behalf.

THE "Katie King" who appeared at the seances of Miss Florence Cook, in London, is still claimed as a true spirit by ardent Spiritualists. Nevertheless, a Mr. Wm. Hipp writes to the London *Echo* that he has detected Miss Cook in a very impudent trick. The spirits were to have sprinkled the believers with water, a tumbler of which was placed on the table and the lights turned down. Mr. Hipp, who was a wicked unbeliever, slyly grasped the tumbler, and in a few moments clutched the spirit hand that was dipped in it. A light was then struck and it was found that he was holding Miss Cook by the hand.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

JOURNEYMEN tailors in China receive 2 cents per day.

THE membership of Plymouth Church is 1,504 females and 386 males.

POUGER'S brewery, in East New York, was burned on Saturday morning. Loss $30,000.

A SILVER-MOUNTED meershaum pipe, colored by the late Lola Montes, is on exhibition in San Francisco.

A CALIFORNIA farmer claims to have grown 90 bushels of wheat to the acre from 60 pounds of clean white Australian seed.

REV. J. D. MCCABE'S dwelling, in Baltimore, with his furniture and library, were burned last Friday night. The loss is estimated at $40,000.

THEY have a new church in Cleveland with such a lovely bronze woman in front of it that persons mistake it for a new opera house.

TWO blind men rowed a match in England recently. They went over the course without fouling, and the winner came in six lengths ahead.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT has signed the death warrant of Fred. Heidenblut, found guilty of murder in Philadelphia recently. The execution will take place on Wednesday, January 20, 1875.

AN incendiary fire at Clarendon, Ark., Thursday morning, destroyed the grocery stores of B. B. & W. D. Kerr and J. M. Wheelock, the saloon of J. L. Wheelock, and Dr. Turnbull's office. Loss $60,000.

ABOUT two hundred mechanics and laborers on the foundation of the new Custom House and Postoffice building at St. Louis struck yesterday. Work has been stopped, the appropriation having been exhausted.

THE gentleman in Indianapolis who sued his mother-in-law for damages, caused by the alienation of his wife's affections, has been awarded $500. That is rating the wife's affections, or the mother-in-law's influence over them, at a low figure.

CONSIDERING the immense advantages she possesses, both natural and artificial, Italy is far behind all her neighbors in manufacturing wealth. At present she does not manufacture either the arms or cloth for her soldiers, or even her own steam machinery.

CHARLES WAYNE, a car driver, was shot dead by Mrs. Straussler, while endeavoring, on Saturday morning, with others, to force an entrance into her husband's saloon, in Camden, N. J., from which they had been ejected a short time previously.

HERE is another watch quite a match for Lafayette's. It was found in the street in Paris—an enormous gold watch, with this inscription: "This watch belonged to King Louis XVI. and was given by him to the Abbe Edgeworth in the vehicle on the way to the guillotine.

MONTREAL contributes the latest fish story, the papers stating that one day last week so enormous a quantity of fish forced their way into the wheel-house of the water-works that the wheels were choked up, and had to be stopped till the slimy incumbrance could be shovelled away.

THE President has determined, it is said, to remove General Emory from command in New Orleans, and supply his place by General Terry. The change is a very proper one. General Emory is undoubtedly an honorable officer in the respect of obeying to the letter the orders of his superiors, but he is without ability or judgment, save of the most common order, and is known to have sympathies and personal relations in the South which make him a very undesirable man to have there at such a time as this. General Terry is a live, active, intelligent, thinking man, whose accomplishments are not all confined to dress parade, and his presence in New Orleans will of itself be worth a regiment of troops.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

GARIBALDI'S EXPEDITION.

Report of the Committee of Inquiry and Garibaldi's Letter.

The report by the Committee of Inquiry on Garibaldi's expedition in the East of France, during the late war, has, as already briefly mentioned by telegraph, been distributed to the Deputies of the Assembly. The conclusions of the document are as follows: "Gen. Garibaldi did not even attempt to defend against the Prussians, for a day or even an hour, the passage of the mountains to the north of Dijon, the guard of which had been confided to him. Proofs are furnished, notwithstanding the allegations of his staff, that he was informed minutely of all the movements of the enemy, so that if he did not fight, in spite of his promises, he abstained with a deliberate intention. Ricciotti charged to watch the enemy, hastened to return to Dijon, when he learned for certain that Gen. De Manteuffel was about to advance, and avoided, with great dexterity, remaining in the defiles which he was to defend. In the next place, General Garibaldi kept the Government in the most complete ignorance of the events going on around Dijon. It is proved that he had at his disposal sufficient means to impede the march of the enemy, or even stay it, but he did nothing; and the fact must be noted that a few days' delay in the advance of General De Manteuffel would have sufficed for the French army to have been out of danger. A French officer who had acted thus would certainly have been brought to trial. If Garibaldi had been a French General we should have asked you to send the report and the documents accompanying it to the Minister of War for consideration as to whether Garibaldi should not be brought before a court-martial, for having intentionally and without fighting, abandoned to the enemy positions which he had received the mission to defend."

LETTER IN REPLY.

Garibaldi has written a letter justifying his conduct during the concluding part of the Franco-Prussian war. This is in reply to the report of the investigating committee of the French Assembly, and its reads like a bit of ancient history. Garibaldi blames General Bourbaki for not communicating with him when the French movements became so confused that there was really no apparent plan of concerted action. At this distance from the incident such a criticism seems strained. When Bourbaki went over the Swiss frontier, everything that he had done, or was expected to do, was forgotten in the explosion which that movement created. Bourbaki was long regarded as a sort of thunderbolt, which might fall upon Germany or any part of the invading army. The less said now about his share in the campaign the better.

THE MOLLY MAGUIRES.

Evidence of Their Existence in the Coal Regions.

A letter from Pottsville, this State, to the New York *Herald*, says: I submit below an interesting and graphic statement rendered to me to-day from Constable John J. Karcher, a well-known man in Schuylkill county, and one of the bravest and most daring officers this county has ever had: "I know that the Molly Maguires exist among us and can prove it beyond all question from my own personal experience. Coroner Hessey, buried yesterday, was assaulted last week and his body cut and hacked in the most terrible manner by parties who will never be known. A day or two ago the Chief Burgess of Tamaqua was knocked down and beaten by unknown men, whilst it was only yesterday that John Leitenburger was shot twice in open daylight by a man named Britt. Leitenburger met Britt at Heckscherville and demanded his immediate surrender. Britt swore that if Leitenburger dared approach him he would kill him with the shot-gun he held primed and cocked in his hand. Leitenburger bravely attempted to fulfill his duty, when Britt discharged one of the barrels full at him. The first shot tore the victim's hand and fearfully lacerated one of his arms. Without waiting to learn the effect of the first shot, Britt, with deliberate aim, fired the second, which took effect in Leitenburger's groin, causing him to fall. As he fell he fired with unsteady aim, and then, in open daylight, the would-be murderer made his escape. A warrant was at once issued for his arrest. Despite the surmise of many, Britt did not flee the place; but, on the contrary, appeared a few hours later, armed with two revolvers and a gun, and defied the whole place to arrest him. He paraded the streets and walked up and down the railroad all day, but no one ventured to lay a hand on him. Officers Price and Darling went after him, but he was such a battery in himself that it would have been foolhardy for them under the circumstances to attempt his arrest. I left here to catch him this morning at four o'clock, but upon my arrival he had gone, and, though I searched the town everywhere, I could not find him. During the last three years I have arrested more than twenty murderers, and not one of them has been executed. I have seen numerous letters, addressed to different parties by the Mollies, all of which were of the bloodiest and most brutal nature. Why, let me tell you a single case in point. There was a young man who lived in the neighborhood formerly, by the name of Bradley; along with a man named Farrell he went one day to a funeral. Farrell, after the services were over, invited Bradley home to supper with him, and upon arriving at the house asked him to take a chair at the table. Bradley did so, and Farrell, evening himself, went upstairs. Presently he came down carrying a shotgun. Without one moment's warning Farrell discharged both barrels into Bradley's body, instantly killing him. Not satisfied with this, he took a large carving-knife and hatchet and cut the corpse into two parts, carrying the upper extremities to a remote place in the woods, and throwing the lower ones down an air hole. Was Farrell hung? No! A little while ago a man and his wife were walking along the railroad—indeed, it was only a day or so ago—when they were attacked, the poor man killed, his wife ravaged by a brace of ruffians, and no one arrested for either crime. Can you tell me after this that the Molly Maguires do not exist? I know better. I know they do exist. That when they fear to do crime themselves, lest they may fail and be detected, they import strangers to carry out their purposes, who fly the country at once the deed is done. Why, I tell you the thing was proved as clear as daylight in the trial of Little Hales at Bloomberg. His was a crime for the perpetrator of which a large reward was offered. One of the parties identified with it, influenced by the money offered for the expose, came forward and gave his companions away before the court on the witness stand. He clearly stated where the Mollies met and how they were organized. His name was Tim Dooley; he also told how, when crime was to be committed, they would draw lots to see who should do it."

MANSFIELD VS. FISK.

Fisk's Mistress Collects Her Wages of Shame from His Widow.

We have no general desire to beat the bones of the buried, and particularly, we have no desire to revive the unfragrant memory of the late James Fisk. It has been revived, however, independently of us, in the extraordinary suit of Mansfield vs. Fisk, which we report this morning. In this suit the unexemplary Fisk, being dead, yet speaks in such wise as to make his death a fresh cause for gratulation among all decent people, and to show that though Fisk is dead, the morals and manners of which Fisk was the most conspicuous public example, survive. It may be lawful for a man's mistress to collect the wages of her own shame from the man's widow. Upon this aspect of the matter we have nothing to say. There were impudent libertines before Fisk, and impudent prostitutes before Mansfield. But we do not remember an American before Fisk who gave himself so much trouble to take the casual public into his confidence with regard to his amours.

"And churchlike, with wide doorways, to impart Even to the heedless street,"

his secrets and his shames. Even so we do not believe that American soil ever grew quite so rank and foul a weed as Mansfield before. Nor Fisk, for that matter, for one whose money she has now succeeded, under legal forms, in swindling his widow out of, were considerably in excess of her demerits towards the human species in general, great as these latter were. After wheedling him, and swindling him, and jilting him, and persecuting him, she finally got him killed. And even to this inhuman sensibility would after the tragical ending of Fisk, have felt like committing suicide. Of course nobody expected decent human sensibility from this indecent, inhuman and insensible creature. But any woman not a monster of impudence would have hastened to hide herself from the knowledge and gaze of her fellow creatures. This woman, being a monster of impudence, appears tranquilly in court to collect the uncollected wages of the sin of which in Fisk's case found the wages of death. A generation ago courts might equally have felt themselves bound to entertain such a suit as this, but we doubt whether any woman could have been found with effrontery enough to bring it. As it is, the woman Mansfield adds to her other distinctions the distinction of having attained the *ne plus ultra* of shamelessness among American women.—*N. Y. World.*

King Kalakaua's Family.

A gentleman in New Hampshire, who was a resident of the Sandwich Islands for sixteen years, furnishes to the Keene *Sentinel* the following: "His father's name was Kapaakea, and his mother's Keohokalole—both of pure Hawaiian blood, and each descended from families of chiefs. On the father's side, King Kalakaua descended from one of the old line of Kings of the Island of Hawaii, and he has the genealogy of his family for many generations back. The statement that he is the only survivor is equally ridiculous. Kapaakea and Keohokalole, the father and mother, died a few years since, and the survivors are His Majesty David Kalakaua, Princess Lydia Kamakakacha, Princess Miriam Likelike, His Royal Highness William Pitt Leleiokahoku, the heir apparent to the throne of Hawaii. The King was educated at Honolulu by Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Cooke, teachers of the Royal School, as also were the last three reigning Kings, Kamehameha IV., Kamehameha V., and Lunalilo, the immediate predecessor of His Majesty Kalakaua.

Determined to be Married.

A Connecticut paper publishes this story: "A Niantic clergyman was called to perform the marriage ceremony one evening not long ago in that village, but on reaching the house where the act was to be consummated, he discovered that the certificate had been given in the town of Waterford, and consequently could not be used in the town of East Lyme, in which Niantic is situated. After some hesitation the bride elect proposed that the parties walk over the town boundary and thus remove the difficulty. This suggestion was at once carried out, and the interested persons wended their way for over a mile along the Shore Line Railroad track until the town of Waterford was reached. The moon was shining in full splendor when the clergyman's words were pronounced on a little eminence in an open field. At one side stretched the waters of the Sound, with not a breath of air rippling their smooth surface, and the moon's light fell like a benediction on the bared heads of the happy pair."

MISS LIES, of San Francisco, had the honor of being the first young lady to take King Kalakaua by the hand in the United States. He will meet plenty more of the same family during his sojourn here.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,351.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of Bylaws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. R. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

FOR THE

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

NOS. 165, 167 & 169

DESIRES TO SEND G

Thanking them sincerely for their kind a complaint of "dull times") produced the house year by year since it was first estab tively used not only to continue the active coming in. All departments of the House

Ladies' Dress Goods

New Black Alpacas at 25c.
New Black Alpacas at 37½c.
New Black Alpacas at 50c.
New Black Alpacas at 60 to 87½c.
The above good ares remarkable bargains.

From 12½c to 25c great variety of

Dress Goods,

VERY MUCH UNDER VALUE.

DECIDED BARGAINS IN

Black Cashmeres, all qualities.
Black and Colored Dress Silks.
Mourning Dress Goods.
Children's Dress Goods.
Sateens, Serges, Poplins, &c.

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

NEW GOODS.

Ladies' and Children's Furs.
Ladies' Seal Skin Sacques.
Ladies' Jackets and Sacques, all kinds.
Paisley and Woolen Shawls.
Ladies' Made-up Suits, all materials.

Joseph Horne & Co.,

197 AND 199
PENN AVENUE.

OFFER A

Full Assortment of Goods

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Useful and Substantial Articles

FOR

HOLIDAY GIFTS

Men's Dressing Gowns and Smoking Jackets.

Men's Fine White Dress Shirts.

New Styles Men's Fancy Dress Shirts.

Windsor Scarfs and Neckwear of every description at greatly reduced prices.
Silk and Cashmere Mufflers,
WHITE AND COLORED

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS

Plain Hemmed and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Initial Handkerchiefs,
Fine Fancy Half Hose,
Fine Suspenders,
Spiral Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, etc.

FINE SILK UMBRELLAS,

With handles of entirely New Design.
Linen Paper Collars and Cuffs.

GLOVES.

Ladies' Cloth Gloves and Gauntlets.
Ladies' Calf Gauntlets.
Plush Lined Silk Gloves.
Children's Cloth Gloves.
Knit Mittens and Infantees.
Men's Drap Castor Gloves at $1.25 per pair.
Men's Cloth Gloves.
Men's Plush Lined Silk Gloves.
Men's Lined Kid Gloves, 1 and 2 Button.
Men's Fur Top Gloves.
Men's Calf and Dog Skin Gloves.
Seal Gauntlets.
Otter and Beaver Fur Gauntlets.
Alaska and Buck Gauntlets and Gloves.
Kid Gloves for Ladies, 1 to 6 buttons.
Kid Gloves for Misses, 1 and 2 buttons.
Kid Gloves for Men, 1 and 2 buttons.

Extra bargains in Ladies' and Children's

Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.

Hemstitched, all Linen Handkerchiefs at 10c.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Colored and Bordered Handkerchiefs,
Initial Handkerchiefs from 20c up.
Mourning Handkerchiefs,
Embroidered Linen Sets at 50c.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Damask Tabling, Doyles, Napkins and Towels.
Damask Covers and Napkins to match.
Fine Colored Bordered Towels.
Fine Bleached Huck Towels.
Heavy Unbleached Huck Towels.
Turkey Red Cloths and Napkins.

Grand Reduction of 33 to 50 Per Cent.

on Point, Point Applique, Duchesse and Valenciennes Lace Handkerchiefs, Collars and Barbes.
Antique Lace Tidies and Mats,
Applique Tidies, Lambrequins, Towers and Mats.
Black Lace Veils and Veiling Net.

Embroidered Slipper Patterns.

Cushion and Ottoman Covers.
Foot Rests and Slipper Cases.
Towel Rack Strips, Chair Stripes.
Woolen Scarfs, Hoods and Breakfast Shawls.

Ladies' & Misses' Knit Jackets.

FELT SKIRTS.

Quilted Silk, Alpaca and Sateen Skirts.
Plain Dark Blues, Browns and Fancy Striped Cashmere Hosiery.
Ladies' Silk Neckerchiefs from 50c up.
Window and Bracket Tops, from 25c up.
New Styles of Plaid and Fancy Ties.
Fine Fans, Portemonnaies, Jet Jewelry.
Combs, Hair Brushes, etc., etc.
Entire stock of Ladies' Cloth Cloaks, at a great reduction in price.
A few choice Imported Garments to close out at less than cost of importation.
Misses' Coats and Jackets at reduced prices.
Ladies' Seal Sacques, in medium and finest qualities.
Seal Muffs, Boas and Caps.
Children's White Coney Sacques, Caps and Muffs.

Store open Wednesday and Thursday Evenings of this Week until 9 o'clock.

RETAIL STORES,

Nos. 197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c

CARPETS.

Best Styles,
Lowest Prices,
All Grades,

As we draw near STOCK TAKING, we offer many of our goods at great bargains.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,

New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.

JOHN ZWEIDINGER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Pianos and Organs,

AND IMPORTER OF

Musical Instruments and Strings.

Only Agent in this city for the CELEBRATED
MATHUSHEK PIANOS
AND
JUBILEE ORGANS.

Pianos from - $250 to $800.
Organs from - $100 to $500.
According to Style and Finish.

Musical Instruments of every description, also, Sheet Music and Music Books,

136 SMITHFIELD ST.,
PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

NEW YEAR, 1875!

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

FEDERAL STREET,

REETING TO ALL HIS

nd very liberal patronage during the year same steady and healthful increase of bus lished. No effort will be spared, and all trade of the past, but also to largely inc will be kept well supplied with all the pop

HOUSEKEEPING

DRY GOODS

EXTRAORDINARY

BARGAINS

IN

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Calicos of all kinds.
White and Colored Table Linens.
Feather and Straw Bed Tickings.
Country and Eastern Blankets.
White and Colored Bed Quilts.
Shirting Flannels, all kinds.
Best Country Flannels.
Fine Flannels, every description.
Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, &c.
Waterproof Cloths, all colors.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, &c.

Mattresses, Pillows, &c.
Window Blinds, Curtains, &c.
Trunks, all sizes.
Baskets of every description.
Useful Housekeeping articles in great variety.

"OUR NEW SYSTEM,"

RETAILING FOR CASH AT

Wholesale Prices.

Has increased our sales more than 100 per cent., and has saved our customers 10 to 33 per cent. Our low prices seem incredible, but they are facts. Our 98c. Kid Gloves (sent by mail to any address) is gaining a NATION AL reputation. Every pair we warrant, and replace with another pair should they rip or tear in putting on.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS

We have in great variety.
Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Money Bags,
A Bargain at 49c.
Traveling Bags, Jet Jewelry, Shirt Studs and Buttons, Fans,
(A Bouquet For 75c.)
TOYS AND PLAYS FOR CHILDREN.
Gothic Match Safes, 31c.
Brackets, Hair Clusters,
(3 Curls for 98c.)
Perfumery, Lubin's, 89c.
6 Assorted Bottles, in Fancy Boxes, $1.22.
Hand Mirrors, Plate Glass, 73c, &c.

In order to accommodate the crowds who are visiting us we will keep open every evening until after the Holidays.

JAS. D. CARLISLE,

NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE.

A HANDSOME

Christmas Present,

A

TABLE SET!

Cloth and Napkins of

DOUBLE DAMASK,

Imported and for sale by

White, Orr & Co.,

35 Fifth Avenue.

DRESS GOODS!!

Ladies' Elegant Braided and Beaded Cashmere Costumes and Sacques at a Special Bargain.
Black Cashmeres, Black Mohairs and Alpacas at unusually Low Prices.
Dress Goods in all the New and Desirable Shades at very Low Prices, at

H. J. LYNCH'S

No. 76 Market Street.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

UNION BOILER
AND
Sheet Iron Works.

Schaal, Hoeveler & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Boilers,

OIL STILLS, TANKS,
Agitators, Settling Pans, Gasometers, Salt Pans, etc.
Repairing promptly attended to.
WORKS—FACING THE A. V. R. R.,
Between 32d and 33d streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

O'Hara Boiler Works

N. SNYDER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Boilers,

OIL TANKS,
Stills, Agitators, Salt Pans, Gasometers, Settling Pans,
PRISON DOORS, CHIMNEYS,
BRICHEN FIRE BEDS, &c.
Cor. Second Av. and Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Repairing done promptly. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

FORT PITT

Boiler, Still and Tank Works.

D. W. C. CARROLL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Tubular, Double-flued Tubular, Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers.
Oil Stills and Oil Tanks.
Chimneys, Breeching and Ash Pans.
Settling Pans, Salt Pans and Condensors.
Steam Pipes, Gasometers and Iron Bridges.
Prison Doors and Coal Shutes.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:

Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets,

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Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

PENN AVENUE

Boiler Works.

JARED M. BRUSH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM BOILERS, OIL STILLS,
SHEET

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
GEO. M. REED, Vice President.
J. W. H. COCHRANE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS—J. M. Gazzam, Andrew J. Lee, J. P. Smith, George M. Reed, Frank Kehoe, John G. MacConnell, Solicitor.

PRAETSCH, STROUS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.
Collections made on all points of the United States.
We buy and sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.
Mortgages and Commercial Paper a SPECIALTY.
Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $200,000.
D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - 127,000.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland in sums to suit. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hogus, Christian Schmidt, Peter P. Haberman.
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JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreement relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
M. M. KELLY, 2d Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, December 28, 1874.

It was peculiarly dull at the banks Saturday. Thursday had been made pay-day, owing to Christmas occurring Friday, and hence there were no large drafts for pay-day purposes. There were so few applications for discounts that they amounted, practically, to nothing at all. In the current line—such as deposits and checks, involving the circulation of money in and through the community, the banks say that while the volume is not large, the movement is quite active.

Of the holiday trade, the *Chronicle* says: The jewelers, without exception, reported that the withstanding the comparatively hard times, their sales were actually larger than they had been for two or three years past, while an unusually large amount of the finer grades of goods were sold. At the dry goods stores the report was similar, the only one dealer remarked that if the holiday season could be protracted for a week longer he would be compelled to lay in a new stock for the present season. At the toy stores our representative learned that there had been an unusually active demand for toys and fancy goods, and that the most expensive toys found ready sale. One notion and variety dealer stated that his trade had nearly twice the amount this season that they did last year, and that their sales would aggregate quite as much as they had for any season during the past four or five years. Those who visited the furnishing, trimming and notion houses will be prepared to corroborate the report received from four or five of the leading houses that they were unable even, with their extensive facilities, to wait upon the crowds who thronged their establishments.

—The Chicago *Inter Ocean* says: We have read Secretary Sherman's report carefully, and are convinced that there is not near so much ambiguity in it as the great majority of Congressmen and newspaper writers seem to think. We believe that it will result in the Attorney General he could not possibly construe it any way different from the following, viz.:

That it requires the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem greenbacks at par in specie, immediately after the act becomes a law—to the extent of 80 per cent. of the increase of national bank currency—and to cancel the greenbacks so redeemed. That on and after January 1, 1879, he is required to redeem greenbacks in specie at the sub-Treasury in New York, in any amount over $50, and to any extent in which the holder may be presented for redemption, and that he is legally bound by the provisions of the bill to cancel the greenbacks so redeemed, and to destroy their legal tender character.

—The debt of the State of Illinois on the 1st of January, 1875, will be only $1,730,970. Of this sum $250,000 will be paid on that date, leaving a balance of $1,550,000. This includes $12,221 old debt on which interest has ceased, and which has never been presented for payment. The State could readily pay the remainder of a million and a half, but has no means of compelling the creditors to accept their money. Thirty-five thousand dollars falls due January, 1, 1875, $135,450 can be paid in January, 1876, and $241,000 in January, 1879. As the money to pay all this debt is in the Treasury, or will be paid in during 1875 and 1876 without return to taxation, the State of Illinois may be said to be practically free of debt, and will probably be kept free of debt for many years to come.

—Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court of New York, last week, ruled that stockholders in national banks remain liable in the manner prescribed by the law so long as they permit their names to remain upon the books of the bank "and neglect to transfer their stock upon the books to some one who shall accept and succeed to the liability, even though the stock may have been sold and assigned on the back of the certificate, and a transfer power of attorney given to transfer it. The only method, therefore, in which a stockholder can relieve himself from liability is to see to it that his stock is transferred on the books of the bank to the buyer when he sells it.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
U. S. 6s—1881—coupons	111¾	111¾
5-20 1862	121¾	121¾
20—1864	114	114
20—1865	115¾	115¾
" 1865 new	118	118
" 1867	121¾	121¾
" 1868—coupons	121¾	121¾
10-40's.	114¾	114¾
Currency 6's	117¾	117¾
New 5's per cents.	113	113¼
10-40's—coupons	114¾	114¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	100¾	100¾
Erie	26	27¼
L. C.	98¾	98¾
C. & I.	97	97¼
St. Paul	35	36¾
Do. Pref.		56¾
Michigan Southern	79¾	80
Do. Central	86¼	87¼
North Western Common	45	46¼
Do. Pref.		60
Rock Island	102	102¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	96¾	96¾
Pacific Mail	36¼	36¾
Western Union Telegraph	78¾	79¼
Ohio & Mississippi	29¾	30
Union Pacific	34¾	35
Toledo & Wabash	23¾	23¾
Harlem	130	130
Adams Express	115	116¼
American Express	61¾	63¼
U. S. Express	83	83½
W., Fargo & Co Express	83	83¾
Quicksilver		28
Mariposa	8¾	8¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph	24¾	24¾
Panama	119¾	119¾
Iron Mountain	24	24¼

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna Central	92¾	
" scrip	95¼	
Reading	54¾	55
United Cos. of N. J.	127½	
Oil Creek	8¾	8¾
Lehigh Valley		62
Empire Do.	91¾	55
N. Y. C. & R. 7-30	74¾	
P. C. & St. L. 7's		

—The intuition of the Treasury girls serves them well in their delicate business, and General Spinner, who has had twelve years' experience in the work, says they are worth ten times as much as the men for the business. "A man always has a reason for a counterfeit," says the General, "Corty, maybe, but he is wrong half the time. A woman never has a reason. She says 'tis counterfeit because it is counterfeit, and she's always right, though she couldn't tell how she found out if she were to be hung for it."

—The New York *Journal of Commerce*, in answer to an inquiry of a correspondent as to what would be the loss to the revenue if the two cent stamp tax on bank checks, drafts and orders were abolished, says, "through the courtesy of the Commissioner, Hon. J. W. Douglass, the total revenue for the last fiscal year from the sale of the two cent stamps on checks, &c., was $1,502,549.49, a sum much less than publicly estimated," and could well be dispensed with, as realized from that source.

—The sales of Chicago's wholesale mercantile houses for the year 1874 will exceed those of the previous year by almost $50,000,000.

NEW YORK, December 26, 1874.

Money was active this afternoon, and loaned up to 4½ per cent. Foreign exchange was quiet and firm at 485½ for prime bankers' sixty days' sterling and 480¾@490 for demand. Gold opened and closed at 111⅞, with sales in the interim at 111¾@112⅝. The carrying rates ranged from 2¾ per cent. to flat. The clearings were $30,475,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,078,000. The customs receipts amounted to $222,000. Government bonds were active and strong. State bonds were quiet and prices nominal. Railroad bonds were dull on small transactions. The stock market opened at a slight decline in prices, but afterwards advanced ¼ to ½ per cent. in the general list. Lake Shore, however, rose from 79¼ to 80¾, Northwest common from 45¾ to 46¾, and St. Paul common from 35¾ to 36¾. Western Union fell off from 78½ to 78¼, rose to 78¾, but subsequently lost part of the improvement. On unimportant changes after the second call the market was dull and firm, but during the last hour of business stocks reacted a fraction from the highest point on great dullness. The market closed dull, but prices, figures, quotations, what you wish, were low. The transactions aggregated 109,000 shares, of which 24,000 were Lake Shore, 19,600 Western Union, 18,000 Northwest and 12,000 Rock Island & Wabash, 4,300 Union Pacific, and 4,300 Pacific Mail.

The bank statement is as follows:

Loans, decrease	$1,744,500
Specie, decrease	222,400
Legals, decrease	768,300
Deposits, decrease	1,818,200
Circulation, decrease	121,500
Reserve, decrease	536,150

Governments.—U.S. coupons of 1881, 121⅜; 5-20's do '62, 111; do of '64, 115¾; do of '65, 118; do new, 120⅜; do of '67, 121⅝; do of '68, 121½; new 5s, 113½; 10-40s, 114¼; currency 6s, 117¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 97¼; Tennessee, old, 78; do new, 78; Virginia new, 57; do old, 36; North Carolina, old, 23; do new, 12.

Stocks.—Canton, 59; Western Union Telegraph Company, 78¾; Adams Express, 116; United States Express, 83; American Express, 61½; United States Express, 62; Quicksilver, 33¼; Pacific Mail, 36¾; New York Central, 100¾; Erie, 27; do preferred, 44; Harlem, 127; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 82¾; Northwestern common, 46¼; do preferred, 60; Rock Island, 102¼; Pittsburgh, 88¾; Fort Wayne, 93¼; Chicago & Alton, 94; do preferred 109; Ohio & Mississippi, 30¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Indianapolis, 97; Burlington &Quincy, 107; Lake Shore, 80¼; Panama, 119½; Illinois Central, 98½; Illinois Pacific, 34; Central Pacific, 96; Union, 92¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Dec. 26, 1874.

General business has been very quiet all this week, and it is not probable that there will be any material or permanent improvement until about the middle of next month, as our merchants and manufacturers will be absorbed in the meantime in taking stock and making yearly settlements; it is hoped and expected, however, that there will be a general revival in business after the latter part of January, when the spring trade commences to open up.

APPLES—The market continues dull, but prices remain unchanged; sales, in a jobbing way, at $1,50 @2,50 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—In kegs, 6c@6½c ₱ gal.

BEANS—Continue dull; we continue to quote, in a jobbing way, at $2@2 ₱ bushel for mediums, and $2,15@2,25 for navies.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½@3¾c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a fair demand and light stock. Apples, 6@7c ₱ lb; and Peaches (halves) at 8½@9, according to quality.

DRESSED HOGS—7½@8c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Sales of fresh imported at 28@30, with a fair demand. Pickled continue dull and nominal at 20@25.

FLOUR—Dealers generally agree in reporting trade dull and unsatisfactory. Spring wheat flours, $5,50@6,85 for Wisconsins, and $5,75@6 for Minnesotas; winters, $5,85@6 for red and $6,25@6,50 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $5,50@5,75.

GROCERIES—The market for Coffee has been quiet during the week, but prices remain unchanged, not appear to have been any weakening; importers are manifesting no disposition to shade rates of late. The agitation of the duty question has, as yet, had no perceptible effect upon the market, and it is not generally believed that Congress will take any definite action towards restoring it, though so far as the consumer is concerned, it is a matter of but little importance. Rio is quoted at 20½c with lots of 2341 inst. reported as follows: Purchases for the United States for the week, 20,000 bags; cleared for do., same time, 66,000; loading for do., 118,000; average daily receipts, 11,100 bags; stock, 250,000 bags—the important feature to notice is the increase in stock. New Orleans Molasses continues first class with an upward tendency.

SUGARS.			
Crushed	11½	Standard B	10¾
Granulated	11½	Ex C Standard	10¾
Powdered	11½	Demarara	9¾@10¼
Standard A	11¼	Porto Rico	9¾@ 9¾
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¾		
SYRUPS.			
Sugar house	35@40	Sugar Drips	60@65
Maryland	45	White Drips	55@70
Silver Drips	55	Extra Golden	70@75
COFFEES.			
Rio Good	20 @21	Fancy Roasted	26
Rio Prime	22 @23	Roasted loose	25½
Rio Fancy	24 @25	Roasted Java	30
Roasted Laguayra	28		

GOLD—Trade in grain circles has been very dull and unsatisfactory during the past week or two, but it is hoped and expected that there will be a change for the better early next month. Wheat continues quiet and unchanged; Penna and Ohio red, $1,15@1,18; do. amber and white, $1,20@1,23 for No. 2. The market remains as noted in our last report, very dull, with prices down to if not below actual cost; 62@66c, as to quality, is the great range of the receipts during the past two weeks out dealers from 65 to 67c, and, of course, those who are selling at current rates are losing money. Corn is also dull and lower; car quotable at 73@75, and shelled at 74@76. Rye is quiet and nominal at $1,10@1,12.

HOMINY—$4,75@5,00 ₱ bbl.

HAY—Baled is quiet but steady at $20@24 ₱ ton, according to quality. Loose, from country wagons, is in good demand at $22@25 ₱ ton.

ONIONS—$3@4 ₱ bbl.

PEAS—$1,90@2 ₱ bush.

PROVISIONS—The market remains substantially as noted in our last report; business here is of the jobbing character, and there is no apprehension in regard to the future, as the feeling appears to prevail that prices are too much inflated and cannot be maintained.

Hams—Extra S. C.	13½	Lard-Prime Leaf in tierces	9½
Shoulders Ex S. C.	11	Do., Lard barrels	10
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	14	Lard-Ref. for sum.	10
Dried Beef, Ex. Sm.	16	Do., 3 ₱ cadd	16
Do. Cured, old	15	Do., 3 ₱ do	17
Beef Tongues Sugar Cured	30	Do., 5 ₱ do	17½
Bacon Shoulders	10½	Do., 5 ₱ do	17¾
Short Rib Sides	13	Do., 6 ₱ do	17¾
Do. Clear	13½	Do., 10 ₱ do	18
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	22,50	Lard Oil, pur. gal	1,00

POTATOES—Peach Blows quoted, in a jobbing way, at 90@95c cents ₱ bushel and other kinds at 75@80 cts.

POULTRY—Dressed Poultry was in light supply to-day and fresh stock in demand at 7½@8c ₱ lb for Chickens, and 13@15 for Ducks and Turkeys.

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2½@3c for good mixed, woolen 5@6 ₱ lb.

SWEET CORN—3@10c ₱ bunch.

TALLOW—Country, 7½@8c; city, 8½@9c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, SATURDAY, Dec. 26, 1874.

ARRIVALS.

The arrivals of live stock at these yards during the week ending to-day were as follows, and, to afford a comparison, we append those of the corresponding week also:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Cattle	318 cars.	318 cars.
Hogs	1,200 "	1,200 "
Sheep	65 "	58 "
Total	507 "	569 "

FREIGHTS.

Following are the current rates of freight on live stock from this point eastward:

To Philadelphia	25c ₱ cwt.
To Baltimore	30c ₱ cwt.
To New York	30c ₱ cwt.

CATTLE.

The supply this week was the lightest in point of numbers we have had during any preceding week for several months, and while the average quality did not compare favorably with that of last week there were but few that could be classified as stock wags, and it is equally true that the supply of prime cattle was unusually small. The offerings consisted of those grading medium to fair, With an average demand and very meagre offerings, the market, as might be supposed, ruled strongly in sellers favor, and it is hardly necessary to state that they took advantage of the situation, and prices ranged about as noted in our report of the full half cent ₱ lb, and some operators contended that as regards common and medium grades of the best grade cattle, they were selling at still greater. We obtained from what we learned of that the latter grade of cattle made the most money, but few that could be classed as strictly choice, 1,150@1,200 lbs, sold at prices which were paid for good 1,350@1,500 averages last week; the Philadelphia buyers were present in force, and commoner grade of cattle, as the supply of prime was very meagre, and it is claimed that they were obliged to increase the rates of their sales of Philadelphia buyers were forced to take a much commoner grade of cattle, as the supply of prime was very meagre, and it is claimed that they were obliged in consequence, to pay almost as much for common stuff as they paid for good cattle last week. In brief, it is claimed that the difference was five and five hundred dollars on a single car load of common cattle, and there is no doubt but what owners have been out of pocket considerably by the operation. It is generally expected that the market will be unsatisfactory to the selling interest, as it usually is, coming right in before the holidays, when game, poultry and oysters are substituted largely for fresh meats, and there is no question but what this caused many of the western droves to be shipped East, to hold their cattle back until after the holidays. Quotations may be fairly given as follows: Extra 1,500@1,600 lbs, $6,00@6,25; good to choice 1,400@1,500 lbs, $5,60@6,00; common to medium 1,200@1,400 lbs, $4,90@5,50. There were but few if any cattle sold under 4 cents, and they were very common.

HOGS.

The market has been very unsatisfactory to sellers all week, and notwithstanding the "run" was below the average for the corresponding time for six weeks, the supply was in excess of the demand, and we have reason to believe that sellers generally in this market have lost money on hogs bought by weights, even and smooth—were more depressed than the commoner grades, as there was more in sight for the former than the latter, and the evidence of which is that while Philadelphia hogs declined from a 2⅝c to 3c a cent by weight, Yorkers have held their own pretty well. However, the arrivals last night and this morning were unexpectedly light; indeed, the receipts from Thursday up until noon to-day were only 15 cars, and the market was better this morning in consequence. Philadelphia hogs brought 5½@5¾c, with some few at 7, to-day, against 5¾c yesterday, and Yorkers sold at from 6,65 to 6,85, according to quality. Dealers generally expected that trade would be much better this week; and, furthermore, they do not anticipate any very decided improvement until about the middle of January.

SHEEP.

The supply—although somewhat larger than that of last week, was unequal to the demand, especially as regards medium and good. As for the poor, scaly sheep, of which there were but very few on sale, the demand was not near as active as it was last week, but the grades from good to prime were in active demand, and that, too, at an advance of a ¾ to ¾ of a cent. Seven cents was the highest price reported, it having been paid for a bunch averaging 105 lbs; there were quite a number of sales within the range of ¾ to 6¾. Following sales were made yesterday and to-day: 1 car, 115 lbs, 6,30; 2 cars, 106 lbs, 6,10; 1 car, 106 lbs, 6; 3 cars, 92 lbs, 5,80; 2 cars, 99 lbs, 6; 1 car, 82 lbs, 4½. Henry Erisman reports having purchased 33 cars during the week at prices ranging from 4,25 to 6,25.

The commission firm, late of Watson & Briggs, John Price, Jr., and Wm. Briggs, have formed a new firm, and will do business at the same stand, No. 75 Liberty street, under the name of Briggs, Hamilton, Daugherty & Co., have formed a co-partnership under the title of Briggs, Dock & Drum, for the transaction of a live stock commission business. It is scarcely necessary to state that the new firm is composed of old and well-known material; all the gentlemen who compose it have been actively engaged in the business for many years, and, as regards experience, capability and integrity, they are not surpassed by any firm in the business.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Dec. 26, 1874.

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES IN REGARD TO THE TRADE—THE OUTLOOK ENCOURAGING.

The general position of the Petroleum trade, while it is not all, by any means, that could be desired, has improved very much within the past few weeks, and notwithstanding the margin for profit, both producers and refiners, is very small, if there is any at all, the indications are that there will be a change for the better before long, and the probability is that the great majority, if not all, the refineries hereabouts will be in full blast by the middle of next month. As we have repeatedly noted, the foreign markets present a more encouraging appearance than at this time last year, caused by the material falling off in the exports during the past three or four months. The stocks abroad continue to decrease at a moderate rate. The "visible supply" in which are included the amounts in store, afloat and landing for the North German ports, was less December 1 by 20,000 barrels than at the same time last year. For London the visible supply was about 70,000 barrels greater than on December 1 last year, making the supply for seven ports about 50,000 barrels greater than at the same time in 1873. The visible supply for the six principal ports of Northern Europe on December 1, 1874, was 922,200 barrels, against 871,100 barrels same time, 1873; November 1, 1874, 1,297,500, against 1,252,400, same time, 1873. The above shows a decrease for the month ending December 1 of 375,300 barrels. The important fact to be gleaned from this is inferred from the fact that the ports mentioned absorbed nearly two-thirds of the whole amount of Petroleum exported from the United States. From the 1st of September to the 1st of December the decrease in the supply for the same ports was not much short of half a million barrels. The stock of refined in store at the ports named, on or about December 1st, were reported, in the aggregate, at 734,400 bbls. This leaves a fair margin for trade and loading. December 1, only about 175,000 barrels for consumption ports. The difference between the position of the supply December 1, 1874, and at the same date in 1873, is in the location of it. This year the bulk of the supply is in store abroad, while on December 1st last year, it was principally afloat, or between stocks actually in the ports and the quantities on board loading. The movement of the refined sent to the interior or withdrawn for consumption from the six principal ports of Northern Europe for the first seven months of the past two years were as follows: 1874, 1,931,738; 1873, 1,993,-797. The quantities of refined taken from the same ports during the month of November, during the past twodyears, were as follows: 1874, 331,256 barrels; 1873, 429,000, showing that there was taken 85,000 bbls. more during November this year than during the same month last year, and the aggregate from the 1st January to 30th November inclusive, 1874, 2,231,000 bbls., or more than 10,000 bbls. ₱ day.

CRUDE.

The Crude market was reported quiet to-day, but prices were fully sustained, as compared with Thursday; sales reported at 90 cents, net, for immediate shipment, equal to 95 cents, New York gauge. The general tone of the market is toward increased firmness, for which there are various reasons, the most important of which is that while the production is scarcely holding its own, the consumption is increasing, and will doubtless continue to increase from this time forward.

REFINED.

There is a continued fair degree of activity in the market, and prices steady but unchanged; at current quotations there are more buyers than sellers, as refiners allege that they afford little or no margin for profit. Quotable at 23½@24c on cars here; 11¾ delivered in Baltimore and 11¾ in Philadelphia.

RECAPITULATION.

Crude Oil received by river and rail
from Jan. 1 to date.....1,476,090 bbls.
Crude Oil received same time, 1873.....1,983,965 "
Exports Refined per Penn. Railroad
since Jan. 1st, 1874.....861,034 "
Exports Refined, same time, 1873.....858,184 "

OIL BARRELS.

Trade continues quiet, and while the general tone of the market is more encouraging, there has been no material change in prices; countries, $1,20; city make, $1,30@1,35.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & F.	Warden F & Co Phila	402
Warden & O.	Warden F & Co do	450
Allegheny Bros	Waring Bro & Co do	598
Total		1,450

IRON MARKETS.

Reports From New York, Philadelphia and England.

NEW YORK.—American Iron.—There is no material change in the condition of the market, and we continue to quote No. 1 Foundry at $25@26, with little or no demand. More than one company is known to be making efforts to get advances on their winter make of iron, in some cases with success, but in no case is there evidence that they will undertake to make advances on iron which is to remain in the custody of the makers. We hear of a sale of 1,500 tons No. 1 Foundry for delivery through next year, at $25. We quote No. 2 Foundry at $23@24, and Gray Forge, $21@23. Scotch Pig.—The stock here is small and the demand almost nothing. Quotations are nominally as follows: Coltness, $40@41; Glengarnock, $37; Eglinton, $36. Bar.—The market is dull and without change. Rails.—The sale of 15,000 tons Steel is reported in Chicago at a private price, understood to be about $75. Iron are $48@50 at works, for American and $60 @ $67@70 for new charcoal.

PHILADELPHIA.—The Iron market is without any particular change to note, and is probably one of the dullest of the year, and the possibility of a slightly increased demand early in January, makes prices somewhat firmer than they would otherwise be, however, entertained at prices for mixed grades of Foundries considerably below those now quoted, but in all probability will not be disturbed or accepted. Unless a decided improvement in demand should show itself by the middle of the coming month, we may look for a further decline in prices, and the stoppage of many more furnaces. In manufactured irons the trade is very light. Advices from Europe are discouraging. Manufacturers of the puddlers coming in under the reduction of the card rate to 2½ cents. At the same time the offerings of Black Plate have been quite large and in such quantity, and at such favorable prices as to make the stoppage of boiling a matter of little consequence to mill owners. It is thought that the mills will all stop for the usual Christmas holidays, run over until nearly the middle of January, and many think that by the time they resume trade will be more plenty. As is natural under the situation at Pittsburgh, both Old Rails and Scrap are a little weaker. Prices of all grades of Iron are somewhat difficult to quote reliably, and tend downward, although how they can go much lower does not appear. No. 1 Foundry, $25@26; No. 2 Foundry, $23@ 26; No 2, $22@23; Gray Forge, $22@23. Bar Iron—3c ₱ lb, nominally. Old Rails—Are weak at $28@29, the latter for strictly No 1 Wrought. The sales include the following: Pa. R.R.—1,500 tons No 2 Steel at furnace, at $75, and 1,000 tons do here, at $73; 500 tons do., $73, here; 1,500 tons Gray Forge, equal to $22,50, here, and offer pending for 2,000 tons, half cash, for $21,50 cash, at furnace. Sales of Muck Bar in fair lots for Pittsburgh delivery at $46@41, and 2,000 tons for export on private terms. *Rails*—1,000 tons Steel Rails at $60. *Old Rails*,—1,000 tons, equal to $31, here, *Scrap*—Sales of 200 tons No 1 Wrought at $28 @29, the latter for old Plate Iron, and 200 tons old Car Wheels at $23.

ENGLAND.—Scotch pig.—There is little business doing, and prices are weaker. The following are makers' quotations:

Gartsherrie, f. o. b.	91s 6d
Coltness No. 1	99s 6d
Glengarnock No. 1	85s 0d

Manufactured Iron.—The market continues dull, with small demand. Prices are weak and nominal. Staffordshire Bars, which are now quoted £9, 10s @£10, 5s.

Rails.—The market is unchanged, there being no demand and prices weak and nominal.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 26, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat: demand fair and market firm; No 1 spring 93c; No 2 89¼c spot; 89¼@90¼c seller January; 90¾@91¼c seller February; 94¼@95c seller March; 84c; rejected 78½c. Corn: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 66¾c seller February; 71c bid seller March. Oats: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 53¾c bid spot or seller December; 52¾c bid seller January; 52¼@52¾c February; rejected 47@48c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 1 fresh; 98c regular. Barley firm; No 2 $1,23 spot and seller December or January.

PROVISIONS—Pork active and higher; $18,75@18,80 spot; $18,80 seller January; $19,15@19,17½ seller February. Lard active and higher; $12,30@12,35 seller February; $13,50 seller March. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—87½c.

On call Board in the afternoon grain closed quiet and unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, December 26.—No business was transacted to-day at the Cotton and Produce Exchanges. Friday Flour sold at $5@10c lower, and until next Monday, the 28th. In groceries to-day coffee was ¼c higher and in fair demand; 17¾@20c for Rio cargoes. Sugar firm; 9¾@10c for fair to fair demand; 8⅞@9c for fair to good refining; 8¾c for prime; centrifugal unchanged. Molasses nominally unchanged. Rice nominally unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 26.—Cotton steady at 13½@13¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1,08@1,10. Corn steady at 70@71c. Oats firm at 56@62c. Rye dull at $1,10. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork steady at $18,75@19. Lard firm and unchanged. Pork: demand fair and market firm at 8½. Lard: demand active and steady and unchanged. Bulk meats: Rough at 8½c. Bulk meats firm; little doing; stock light. Green meats quiet; shoulders 6½@6¾c; sides 9¼c. Hams 10¾@10¾c. Whisky dull at 86c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, December 26.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat steady; No 2 red $1,22; others unchanged. Corn dull; white 69@70c; yellow 70c; mixed 68c on track. Oats dull at 64@66c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Whisky $1,01. Petroleum steady; refined 11½c; crude 9½c in barrels 8¾c; in bulk 8½c. Clover seed 8@10c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, December 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and weak; No 1 white Michigan $1,12; extra do $1,15; amber $1,09¾; No 1 red winter $1,09. Corn dull; yellow mixed 68c; high mixed 70c; seller May 75½c; low mixed 68¾c. Oats a shade higher; No 2 56¼c; Michigan 58½c; white 58c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 26.—Cotton dull at 13¾c. Flour quiet; fancy $5,75. Wheat quiet at $1,15. Corn quiet at 68@70c. Oats quiet at 60@65c. Rye quiet at $1,15. Pork quiet at 820. Bacon dull; shoulders 9@9¼c; clear rib 11½@12c; clear sides 12¾@13c. Hams sugar cured 13@14c. Lard firm at 12½@13½c. Whisky 86c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 26.—Cotton steady. Flour unchanged. Wheat dull at $1,05@1,07. Corn lower at 64@66c. Oats slow at 56@57½c. Rye dull at 98c. Barley nominal. Pork firmer at $19,50. Dry Salted meats firmer at 7½@8c. Bacon: only order trade; 9, 9¾, 11¾, 11¾@11¾c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 26.—Cotton steady and unchanged. Flour easily at $5,75@6,25. Corn active at 65@68c. Oats quiet at 72c. Pork dull and nominal. Bulk meats quiet at 7, 7¼, 9¾@10¼c. Lard quiet at 14@16c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, December 26.—Cotton dull at 11¾@12¼c. Flour quiet at $4,50@5. Wheat steady at $1,18. Corn steady at 85c. Oats quiet at 72@75c. Lard 14¾@15c. Bulk shoulders 7¾c; sides 10¾@ 11c, all packed. Whisky at $1,01.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 26.—Corn dull at 66@69c. Oats dull at 74@75c. Bran $1,20. Whisky lower; ordinary western $1,01. Others unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, December 26.—Wheat, Corn, and Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum strong; Standard white 9c; Ohio State test 10c; small lots 10@c higher.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, December 26.—Wheat quiet and steady; No 1 Milwaukee club $1,22; extra white Michigan $1,40. Corn dull; high mixed 92c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $1,40@1,50.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 26.—Flour, wheat, corn, oats, pork, barley, provisions and hogs quiet and unchanged.

Detroit.

DETROIT, December 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; extra $1,15½. Corn quiet at 70c. Oats firm at 54c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, December 26.—Flour entirely nominal. Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee 93½c; No 2 spring 89¾c. Oats quiet; No 2 in store 51½c. Corn firmer at 66c; new in store 62¼c. Rye lower and very quiet; No 1 in store 87c. Barley lower and quiet. No 2 in store $1,28½. No 3 $1,13½.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, December 26.—Cattle: receipts 400; business almost lifeless, and a considerable number will go over till next week; inferior mixed lots $2@2,50; stockers $2,75@3,75; butchers' $2,25@4,50; common to extra shipping $4,25@5,25. Hogs: receipts 12,000; light and weights 2,300; everything taken, but at 10@15c lower; poor to common $6,30@6,40; medium 6,50@6,65; good to choice $6,70@6,90; extra $7@ 7,10; shipments 2,000. Sheep: receipts 800; scarce and dull; poor to choice $3@5,50.

CINCINNATI, December 26.—Hogs active and firm; receipts 2,285 head; common $6,00@6,75; medium to fair $6,70@7; good packing and butchers' $7,10@7,30; shipping $7,25; total killed since November 1, 328,265; same time last year 466,665.

ST. LOUIS, December 26.—Hogs firm; Yorkers $6,50@6,65. Cattle unchanged; native steers 4½@ 6¼c.

Wool.

BOSTON, December 26.—A firm tone is noticeable in wool this week for all kinds of fleeces, at full prices. There is an advance in fleeces of 1½@2c from the lowest point of some weeks ago. Any further advance will depend on the turn the dry goods market takes with the new year. Sales, 400,000 lbs.; Ohio, principally XX, at 55c; choice No 1 55@56c; firm at these prices; 68,000 lbs., Michigan fleeces sold mostly at 51@52½; market firm; coming and detailes in steady demand at previous prices; 58,000 lbs. sold, mostly at 58@62½; pulled dull and difficult to quote; fine low grades, good to prime, 50@ 55c; combing Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, No 2 to XX, 52@56c; Michigan 46@52½c; western 45@53c; coming and delaine fleeces, 55@60c; fine and fine merchantable 52@54c; tub washed 56@58c; scoured 50@55c; super and extra pulled 60@57½c.

NEW ORLEANS, December 26.—Cotton: demand active; sales of 7,000 bales; prices generally stronger; good ordinary being quoted at 12½@13c; low middling to strict low middling 13¾ @14½c; middling to strict middling 14¾@14¾c; good middling to middling tinged 15¼@15½c. The stock for two days 17,519 bales; exports to continent 5,047 bales; coastwise 1,327 bales; stock 222,694 bales.

City Goods.

NEW YORK, December 26.—Business was almost stagnant with commission houses, and the jobbing trade was not much confined to the filling of orders. Cotton goods are quiet at unchanged prices. Heavy standard sheetings are only in moderate supply and firm. Prints are generally dull and somewhat sluggish. The *Daily Bulletin* says Hamburg embroideries are advanced ten to fifteen per cent. abroad, where they are scarce.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—2 cars Lumber Fulton & Co; 2

HOME NEWS.

A Runaway.

A horse attached to a small buggy, containing two young men slightly under the influence of liquor, ran away on Smithfield street, last evening. Luckily the men had sense enough to pull him aside, and he turned into Strawberry alley, where he ran against a wagon and was stopped. The damage was not great.

A Stolen Coat.

Saturday evening a man named James Saye was arrested by officer Trimble for having a fine broadcloth dress coat and vest in his possession, which he wanted to sell cheap under suspicious circumstances. No owner coming around for the goods, the fellow was committed to the Work House yesterday for thirty days as a suspicious character.

A Suspicious Character.

On Saturday evening a man named Wm. Derney stole a coal bucket from in front of Stevenson & Bro.'s tin store on Federal street, Allegheny, and before he had gone but a short distance, he was captured and landed in the lock-up. Yesterday morning Mayor Fleming sent him to the Work House for ninety days on a charge of being a suspicious character.

The Revolver Toy.

The victim this time is a little infant, and the event transpires at the residence of its parents on Mt. Washington. The name of the family is Gable. On Saturday evening a juvenile member of the household was amusing himself with a revolver when it was discharged and the ball wounded the infant, who was in the room. The wound, though not serious, is very painful, but it is a marvel that death was not the result.

Knocked Down and Run Over

On Saturday evening Charles McCarroll, son of Dr. McCarroll, stepped off a Western avenue car in front of his father's residence, on Bidwell street, near Cabinet street, Allegheny. Just as he left the car he was struck by a heavy butcher's wagon, which was being driven up the street. He was knocked down, and the wheels passed over his breast. He was picked up and carried into his home in an insensible condition. It is believed that he is injured internally very seriously.

Died Away From Home.

Mr. C. P. Whiston, of Allegheny, yesterday afternoon received a dispatch from St. Louis, asking if the body of his son, Frank Whiston, should be sent home. This was the first intimation Mr. Whiston had of his son's death. On Wednesday his uncle left him at St. Louis, when he was in first-rate health. It is supposed that he met a sudden death. He was about twenty years of age. A dispatch was sent to the authorities of St. Louis requesting them to send on the body and the full particulars of the death of the young man.

To Excursionists.

Those who desire to make a trip Eastward or to the National Capital, should not neglect the rare opportunity for cheap fares presented by the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railroad Company. Excursion tickets can now be had over this road good until January 5, 1875, to and return, at greatly reduced rates. Those who have had so as to take in Philadelphia, Baltimore or Washington City, and are sold so low that it is really cheaper to travel than to stay at home. It is an excellent opportunity to make an excursion that will yield rare pleasure.

Hon. S. S. Cox.

The next lecture of the Library course will be given to-morrow evening by the Hon. S. S. Cox, one of the most humorous platform speakers in the country. "Sunset" will speak concerning "American wit and humor" and it is expected will give some fresh, original samples. The lecture will undoubtedly be one of rare enjoyment. This is the first time that the famous "Sunset" has ever appeared in Pittsburgh to talk on the platform, and as he is not a professional lecturer, it will probably be the last time the people will have an opportunity to test the quality of his wit. The opportunity, therefore, should not be unimproved.

Fires Yesterday.

Yesterday morning, at half-past three o'clock, an alarm of fire was struck from box 245, East Liberty. It was occasioned by fire being discovered in the grocery store of Mr. Menough, on Frankstown avenue. The Fire Department was soon on the ground and extinguished the fire. The amount of damage done was about $200.

Shortly after three o'clock, yesterday afternoon, another alarm was struck, this time from box 53. This was occasioned by some clothes being too near a flue in the house of Mr. C. G. Edstrom, on Tuston street, Fourteenth ward, catching fire. It was soon extinguished, not however until all the clothing that caught was destroyed. Loss about $150.

A Puzzle Solved.

"PERSVEYPERCTMN
VERYPHSYCPERSVERS."

From Pittsburgh Gazette, Dec. 25, 1874.

PERSEVERE YE PERFECT MEN
EVER KEEP THESE PRECEPTS TEN.

The *vowel key* being given, "He who runs may read." If there is no *witchcraft* about the offer, the *Salem Post* man may discount the subscription to the *Gazette* for a year, and apply proceeds, in *goods*, to their "Devil," or any other (poor) man, woman or boy.

VEGRN.
(EVERGREEN.)

CHARLES BROWN, ESQ., also solves the puzzle, in an equally intelligible manner, and requests that the *Salem Post*, (whose editor offered a year's subscription for a solution of the puzzle) be sent to this office, post-paid, for one year.

Superintendent Atkinson Complimented.

Christmas morning was made memorable to Superintendent Atkinson, of the water works, by the receipt of a handsome stand and Bible as an expression of kindly feeling from the men under his charge. The men assembled about nine o'clock, when Mr. Atkinson was called in, and addressed by Mr. W. C. Moreland, who set forth the matter in language befitting the occasion.

The recipient of the testimonial of esteem was taken completely by surprise, but after a moment's hesitation made a very apposite reply in the course of which he said:

"I regard it as an especial mark of your favor that in selecting a token of your good will, the spirit prompted you to choose a Bible. It seems to me that in these days of great improvements the Bible is neglected and its truths forgotten. When you selected the Bible, you proved that you, at least, valued its precepts, and I take it as a compliment implied that I also appreciate them, as I trust I do. Should I enjoy long life, or should fortune sever the connection between us, it will be a source of satisfaction to look back upon the pleasant relations which have existed between us. I can say for you that you have been prompt and efficient, ever ready and willing at all times to co-operate with me under the most disagreeable circumstances for the benefit of the city, while on the other hand, I cannot help being reminded of the place I occupy in your affections when I possess this beautiful token of your good will."

The stand is a very pretty and substantial marble-topped piece of furniture, and the Bible is a large, richly bound and handsome specimen of typography. The gifts were bestowed upon a worthy gentleman.

THE MENONITES.

Arrival of a Band of Seven Hundred This Morning.

There was some interest at the Union Depot this morning on account of the arrival of a band of about seven hundred Menonites, who came in on the Pennsylvania Railroad at two o'clock from the East. These persons came to this country from Russia, and it appears that arrangements had been made before they left the foreign shore, for their permanent settlement in our Western country. To this end an advance agent was dispatched to the west about two years ago and this band is bound for Atchinson, Kansas, one of the localities selected by their agent. After their arrival they took the first train west, which place they will reach the middle of the week. They were an orderly class of emigrants and impressed the observer very favorably.

SPREEN.

The Adjustment of that Little Unpleasantness.

The Special Committee appointed to investigate the charges against Street Commissioner Spreen held a meeting on Saturday, when the business came to a somewhat unexpected termination.

The attorney for Mr. Spreen was present and exhibited a receipt for $581.19 deposited with the City Treasurer to cover all the alleged or supposed deficiencies in Spreen's account. Accompanying this document, there was also another which set forth in details the delinquencies of the defendant. From this schedule it appeared that the following names had been used on the pay rolls to cover the irregularities:

August Isley	$ 72 32
Harry Glasser, Jr.	238 13
Thomas Durant	115 00
Patrick Moran	84 75
Henry Glasser, Jr.	6 00
Patrick Welsh	26 62
F. Gebhart	38 37

The schedule ends with the following explanatory remarks:

"The cart charged to Ch. Voight is right, as it is his cart, therefore it belongs to him; but the cart charged to Henry Glasser, Jr., is overcharged, and I have deducted the same, which amount is set opposite his name; and for the name of Joseph Stricher appearing on the pay-roll, it is right."

The overcharges, according to the schedule, commenced in May and ran along until November. There was rarely more than $40 taken out to any one during one month.

After this statement had been received some discussion ensued upon a point raised by Mr. McFarland—as to whether the acceptance of the money would prevent a prosecution.

City Solicitor Bagelow was finally called in and decided the point by stating that the money could be received and prosecution entered afterward if Councils so desired.

So the money was accepted and the Committee then adjourned.

Try Them Once

and you will never want any others. Marvin's Superior Family Cracker.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Pittsburgh Councils will hold a meeting this afternoon.

····It is said the Mowry ejectment suit cost Meister in the neighborhood of $10,000.

····It was unusually quiet on the South Side on Saturday, especially in police matters.

····There are only eight candidates in the field for alderman in the Seventeenth ward.

····The Street, Water and Health Committees of Allegheny Councils meet this evening.

····The fair of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union closed on Saturday evening.

····The fourth annual ball of the Armstrong Zouaves will take place on New Year's night.

····A grand dinner was given to the inmates at Dixmont on Christmas, which was much enjoyed.

····Captain Robinson, a member of Council from the Thirty-sixth ward, is spoken of as a candidate for Alderman.

····The will of Philip Seifred was filed with Register Gray on Saturday. Decedent bequeaths all his property to his wife.

····Deputy Coroner McGuffin was presented with a boot-jack by the Deputies in the Sheriff's office on Saturday morning.

····Prothonotary Kennedy presented each of his clerks with a set of initial sleeve buttons, made of gold, for a Christmas present.

····A ball was given at Odd Fellows' Hall, South side, on Friday evening by the McKee Barge Club, which netted about $800.

····A man named James Quinn was knocked down on the Tenth street bridge on Friday night and robbed of a gold watch and chain.

····On Saturday evening a boy named Gould had one of his feet run over and crushed by a coal wagon on Fremont street, Allegheny.

····John Fairman, an Allegheny undertaker, had his pocket picked of a gold watch and chain at the Fourth avenue fire on Friday morning.

····Thirty-two cases were disposed of on Saturday morning by the Acting Mayor. Out of this number five were sent to the Work House.

····Revs. J. L. Deems and Rev. E. R. Donelson were presented with hats each on Christmas morning at a celebration by the Shalersvill Sabbath School.

····The various manufactories which closed last Thursday, will resume operations to-day. A few of the glass houses will not be opened until next Monday.

····There are three hundred and eighty inmates at the city home, located at the Poor Farm, being an increase of one hundred over the corresponding month last year.

····Wilkin's Hall, on Fourth avenue, which was burned on Christmas morning, was insured for $5,000 in city companies, and Messrs. Boenigk & Gill had an insurance of $2,000 on it.

····All the muck iron belonging to the late firm of McKnight, Porter & Co. has been purchased by Lewis Oliver & Phillips, of the South Side. This will enable them to run steadily for some time.

····The investigation of the cause of the fire on Mt. Washington a few days ago, which was begun on Saturday, was postponed until to-morrow on account of the absence of an important witness.

····The Board of Fire Commissioners investigated the case of the fireman charged with drunkenness at the Wilkins Hall fire on Friday morning, and after hearing the evidence, suspended him from duty for six days.

····A lot located on the corner of Allegheny avenue and Cabinet street, North Side, was sold by the Sheriff Saturday, which appeared to be without an owner. It was sold for $260 taxes, and brought $2,675.

····A frame house belonging to Mrs. Mary Keefer, in the Thirty-first ward, was partially destroyed on Friday night, by fire, involving a loss of about $800. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

····A social was held in the Baptist church on Nineteenth street, South Side, on Friday evening, at which an overcoat was presented to the pastor, Rev. Mr. Craig, and a set of furs to Miss Taylor, the organist.

····About three o'clock yesterday morning a drove of Texas cattle broke out of the Allegheny cattle yards, and caused officers Hall and Sprinkle considerable trouble. They had to dodge several of the infuriated bovines.

····Mrs. Deborah Clarke, the mother of Grace Greenwood died at Dowagiac Michigan several days ago, and her remains were brought to the old home in New Brighton, and buried in the Grove Cemetry on Christmas day.

····The will of Elizabeth Highbarger, late of Plum township, was filed in the Register's office on Saturday. The property is divided among decedents grandchildren, each to share alike. Daniel Young is appointed executor of the document, which is dated March 19, 1872.

····Measures have been taken by the U. S. Postoffice Department to keep the Postoffice steps clear of loafers and to prevent boys from meddling with the Postoffice boxes. Detective Pender has been placed on duty and will attend to his business to the full satisfaction of all concerned.

····A party whose name we were unable to learn was robbed of a gold watch and chain on Penn avenue, near East Liberty, on Saturday evening. The assailed party threw a revolver and snapped one or two caps at his assailant, but as the weapon failed to be discharged, the thief escaped with his booty.

····A bill in equity was filed in the Common Pleas Court on Saturday, by Robert Campbell et ux., against Thomas L. Birch for the recovery of a tract of land in Moon township, valued at $33,000, which the complainants say they placed in the respondents hands for sale, but have never received any consideration for said property.

····A boy by the name of John Drummel, aged seventeen years, was accidentally shot last Friday while engaged with others, in shooting at a target, in the Twenty-eighth ward, South Side. The ball entered the right shoulder blade, passing through the right lung and lodging in the abdominal cavity. It is thought the wound will prove fatal.

····Benjamin F. Bloomfield, who was shot by Isla Painter while demolishing some furniture in her house on Friday night, mention of which was made in our last issue, was sent to Claremont for six months by the Acting Mayor on Saturday, in default of paying fine and costs. As he refused to prosecute the woman who shot him she was discharged.

····A meeting of the creditors of S. J. Knorr & Son grocers, was held in the St. Charles Hotel on Saturday. Their liabilities were stated to be $35,000 and available assets $14'000. A proposition was made by the debtors to pay forty per cent of their indebtedness in notes payble in three six nine and twelve months, with out interest which is generally accepted by the creditors who attached their signatures to an agreement to that effect.

····It is said a large number of thieves are in the city, who have come here from Chicago, and as we are informed have been rather inclined in this direction, the addition to the number of experts will make it necessary for our citizens to keep all movable property where it cannot be gobbled up by the light fingered gentry. The detectives will doubtless make themselves acquainted with these late arrivals, and give them the benefit of the vagrancy act.

PERSONAL.

***W. H. Barclay, of the St. Louis *Evening Dispatch* is in the city. The *Dispatch is the* evening paper of St. Louis.

***Mr. Beckert, one of our County Commissioners has returned home from New Orleans, after having enjoyed a pleasant trip.

THE "GOUNOD'S."

How Their Entertainment Paid—A Nice "Little Rake."

The beneficial effects of fixing the tariff on entertainments pretty high was attested by the financial results of the last performance given by the Gounod club. It will be remembered that the Gounod's brought out the Bohemian Girl in a style that suggested a total disregard of expenses. It was a brilliant success throughout, and Opera goers were very agreeably surprised at the rich display in the costumery line. This extravenditure, too, it seems paid in another direction for the club through judicious advertising of the fact, as well as genuine merit in itself, secured an audience that would have made any managerial heart swell with feelings of happiness. It was indeed a paying house in every sense of the word. The balance sheet, it appears according to the official footings exhibited the receipts in round figures at about $3,000, the expenses about $1,600 and the net profits about $1,400. Pretty good for one night's entertainment, and a showing that entitles the club to congratulation for a pecuniary as well as a musical success.

BILL IN EQUITY.

Want a Settlement.

A bill in equity was filed in the Common Pleas Court on Saturday by John McClure et al., against A. M. McClure & Co. The orators claim that they are the owners of over half of the steamboat "Kangaroo," which was built in 1868, at a cost of $14,600, and that the defendants are the owners of the other half, that the boat has been run and controlled by the respondents, and that they have received all the money on monies arising from the carrying of freights, &c., and have failed to make any returns to the orators since August, 1868; that the respondents have denied them access to the books, and they believe them to be largely indebted to them. They therefore ask that a preliminary injunction be granted at present, and a perpetual one hereafter against said defendants from further running and controlling said boat, and that a receiver be appointed to take charge of all the books and accounts together with said boat, and that the sale of the boat may be made as early as practicable with all her riggings, and that the proceeds may be divided among her owners.

"A Dollar Saved is a Dollar Earned."

Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny, will receive *One Dollar* and upwards. Deposits of small amounts especially solicited. You can draw your money at any time *without notice*, or if left on time will draw *Six per cent.* interest. Try it.

Ladies Watches.

Flat back, Oval, Stem and Key winding Ladies Gold Watches all prices, at Geo. W. Biggs, No. 159 Smithfield street, four doors above Sixth avenue.

Dr. Gale French,
DENTIST,
258 Penn avenue.

Wash Your Oysters

use Marvin's Superior Family Crackers.

Pittsburgh Monumental Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street. ALEXANDER CASKEY.

One Dollar a Day

in five years will amount to $1794 10 if deposited in the Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny.

$10 to $1,000 invested in Stocks and Gold pay 200 per cent. a month. Send for particulars. Talmbridge & Co., Bankers, Wall St., N. Y. d&S

Save Fuel, Colds and Rheumatism.

By having WEATHER STRIPS on your windows and doors, Thompson & Co., 84 Wood street. MWF.

Itch is no longer considered incurable since DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR was introduced. It heals all *skin diseases*. Rub it in well.

THE COURTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Thomas. J. Terpell, debtor, Somerset county. Preliminary injunction granted against S. J. Cover.

Asariah Dunham, bankrupt, Somerset county. Rule granted on assignee to show cause why he should not file his account.

Rader & Stegmeyer, bankrupts, Wilkesbarre. Preliminary injunction granted against Arnold, Bettel, and other execution creditors.

P. Cunningham, Cambria county. Order made for meeting of creditors to consider bankrupt's proposition for the compromise of their claims.

Harbaugh, Mathias & Owens, Pittsburgh, bankrupts. Petition of assignees for leave to make an assignment with the holders of certain notes of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company presented and order made that said argument shall not operate as a release of the claims of R. Norris and Carr against the estate of said bankrupts.

Collins Bros., bankrupts, Titusville; rule granted to show cause why the specifications of bankrupt discharged should not be stricken off.

J. McGovern vs. the steam tug Tom Reese, in admiralty. Argument on exceptions to the Commissioner's report of distribution of the fund, adjourned till the 29th inst.

J. W. Christie et al., of Centreville, Butler county, filed a petition in bankruptcy for themselves, and that H. W. Timbling et al., partners as the Concord Savings Bank of the same place, be included in adjudication. The writ was made returnable on the 14th proximo.

District Court.

(Before Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.)

The usual routine business was transacted in this Court on Saturday.

Common Pleas Court.

[Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.]

The presentation of the report of John H. Bailey, appointed Auditor and Receiver of the late Nation Trust Company, took place before the Court, showing the total amounts collected and paid to the creditors up to the present time. None of the assets had been placed to the credit of the city, inasmuch as the latter had waived its claim to dividends accruing from the first sums collected. Neither was a dividend paid to those stockholders who deposited funds the date of the closing of the ill-fated Nation Trust Company. The report shows the total indebtedness to be $1,003,574 62. Interest on the same, $72,909 52. Total indebtedness (including interest), $1,076,189 14. The total amount collected and distributed, is given as $64,569 74.

In the case of the Commonwealth *ex rel* vs. James M. Kier, a writ of *de lunatico inquirendo*, was awarded to be directed to David G. Patterson.

A. F. Alexander was appointed commissioner in the divorce case of Mary Grow vs. W. J. Grow. In the divorce case of Mary Marks vs. Michael Marks, A. T. Alexander was appointed commissioner.

Sophia Oesta petitioned to be divorced from her husband, Jacob. A subpœna was awarded.

In the case of Thomas Owens vs. Ellen Owens, a rule was granted on plaintiff to show cause why the above entitled should not be stricken from the record.

In the case of McGrew & Co. vs. J. Levy, a motion was made and reasons filed on behalf of the defendant for a new trial.

Christina Hellman, by her next friend, filed a petition for a divorce from her husband, George Hellman, and a subpœna was awarded.

In the divorce case of Cora J. Ahl vs William A. Ahl, a rule was granted on respondent to pay libellant the sum of $50 for counsel fees and expense, and the further sum of $12 per week for the support of herself and children, to continue until further order of Court.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of J. Baily & Co., a petition was presented and rule granted on assignees to show why they should not file their account on or before January 9th, 1875.

On motion of J. F. Slagle, Esq., A. F. Alexander was admitted to practice in this Court.

Tenth ward Bank vs. Wm. Fleming. Motion made for a new trial by plaintiff.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of T. K. McKnight & Co., the final account of assignee was presented and confirmed absolutely.

The Court appointed R. L. Thompson, Esq., return judge from this county, to meet the same from Armstrong and Butler counties to count the returns of the late election for Congress, which will take place to-morrow in the Court House at Butler.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Collier.)

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Edward Carr (murder,)	James Maddon, Anton Kirsch,
Daniel Smith et al.,	Chas. W. Ayers,
George D. Knowlton,	Thos. R. Sill (3),
Jas. Jackson et al.,	Evan Jones,
John Walker,	Thomas Malone,
Chas. Keilenberger et al.,	John Davis.

THE MILITIA.

The Annual Report of Adjutant General Latta—How he Speaks of Our Home Organization.

The annual report of Adjutant General Latta has been prepared, and is now going through the press. It contains the following item of general interest:

STRENGTH OF THE NATIONAL GUARDS.

There are now in the service seven hundred and thirty-eight (738) officers and eight thousand two hundred and sixty-one (8,261) enlisted men, one hundred and sixty-nine (169) company organizations, twenty-one of which (nine cavalry, four artillery, and eight infantry) are unattached, the rests are all attached to regimental organizations, which now number nineteen, with one provisional batallion. The force is still sixty-two companies below its alloted quota.

SIXTH DIVISION.

This division was inspected at Pittsburgh, on the 14th of September. Major General Alfred L. Pearson, who, with an efficient and thoroughly equipped staff, is an officer awake to all the requirements of the service, and with ability, energy, and zeal to do and perform all its duties. Here there is certainly a marked and decided improvement.

The Jefferson cavalry, Captain James Large, is equal to its hitherto record, whilst Knapp's battery, Captain James D. McGill, who, himself, is especially worthy of mention, has not its superior in that arm of the service in the Commonwealth. General Brown and staff, fully and completely equipped, appear well. General Miller's brigade is small, but is composed of good material. Company A, Nineteenth regiment, Captain John D. McFarland, is still superior, and its Captain most thoroughly efficient. Company C, Captain Merritt Batchelor, last year marked good, has, under his able leadership, reached the standard of superior, and in all details, however minute, would be hard to excel. B, the new company, Captain Sylvester A. Barr, is well commanded, and gives promise of an assured success.

The Eighteenth regiment (Duquesne Greys) Colonel Presley N. Guthrie, who is thoroughly fitted for command, presented a highly creditable appearance. In this command, however, prevails the mistaken notion, with the exception of one company, of having an employed armorer, responsible only to headquarters for the proper performance of his duties, and thus relieving of the soldier from individual responsibility. As a consequence, the pieces were only up to a fair standard of cleanliness. All its companies are good, and the Captains well fitted for their duties. Captains S. L. Fullwood, company C, and E. W. Guthrie, company G, are deserving of especial notice for proper saluting in review. The rolls of the regiment show that the most satisfactory attention has been given to instruction in the school of battalion; the drills reported in that school since last inspection number twenty-five.

The Fourteenth regiment, Col. Samuel W. Hill, an officer of merit, is a creditable command. Its best company is H, Capt. D. P. Perchment, whilst all the others are fair, both officers and men requiring considerable work to attain success. The elements are all there, and only require study and attention to reach the desired result. No attention seems to have been paid to battalion drill, and none of the characters are reported on the rolls. In the Sixth division, Col. J. B Moore, of the Governor's staff has resigned his position and accepted that of Assistant Adjutant General, where his duty will be decidedly more onorous, but his skill and ability thoroughly fit him for their proper and correct discharge.

MILITARY BOARD AND BUSINESS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The military board, first organized under the act of 1873, to whose duties was added the disbursement of allowances for armory rents, under the act of this year, has directed warrants to be issued for company pay, amounting, in the aggregate, to $48,000, and for armory rents, warrants amounting to $19,000. Other rolls are still being held for consideration. They amount to, with the armory rents, $19,800. In nearly all the instances informalities and mistakes are the cause of the retention. They will doubtless be corrected and the money necessarily follow.

Should they all be awarded their allowance, the amount actually disbursed, under the act of 1873 for company pay would be $28,800 less than that appropriated, and for armory rents—estimated because depending on localities and the number of population —$7,200 less.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE.

Result of the Special Election in Allegheny County.

It will be remembered by our readers that a special election for Representative in Congress was held in the Twenty-third Congressional District on last Tuesday, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge McJunkin. The following is the official vote of that portion of Allegheny county lying in said district, as reported by the Judges of the Common Pleas Court, on Saturday:

WARD.	DISTRICT.	THOMPSON, R.	NEVIN, I.	BAILEY, I.
1		46	99	79
2	1	36	18	4
	2	81	36	6
	3	53	27	2
	4	43	14	7
3	1	27	15	7
	2	43	29	4
	3	30	16	7
	4	12	9	57
	5	15	10	57
4	1	48	34	54
	2	51	60	6
	3	39	52	12
	4	43	76	8
5	1	43	6	9
	2	33	21	6
	3	24	14	12
6	1	61	23	12
	2	34	16	16
	3	33	17	13
7	1	7	37	17
	2	11	4	30
	3	5	15	4
8	1	41	2	9
	2	16	4	1
9		30	9	29
10		9	8	—
11		17	12	29
BOROUGHS.				
Bellevue		16	4	—
Etna		26	5	—
Millvale		18	4	4
Sewickley		30	100	—
Sharpsburg		31	16	—
Tarentum		58	8	1
East Deer		49	6	—
Franklin		26	3	—
Fawn		23	5	—
Hampton		22	11	3
Harrison		12	62	3
Indiana—1d		25	2	—
	2d	6	4	31
Kilbuck—1d		11	3	2
	2d	33	4	—
TOWNSHIPS.				
Leet		1	37	—
Marshall		22	—	—
McCandless		8	—	—
Ohio		16	2	1
Pine		11	—	—
Ross—1d		11	12	—
	2d	6	—	—
Reserve		11	3	7
Richland		25	—	—
Shaler—1d		15	—	—
	2d	21	1	—
Sewickley		5	11	—
West Deer		17	15	—
Totals		1,496	1,015	504

Scattering—Samuel Delaney 1, A. Bringdon 1, John B. Jones 2, Joseph Cullman 1, J. Thompson 1, George Thompson 1, J. E. Gauster 8, J. C. Post 3, J. Hart 1, Wm. Smith 1, O. H. Phillips 1, Samuel Normine 3, Robert Morrow 20, M. Mulhelger 1, L. Winehel 1, Martin Shaffer 2, and M. Wagonhauser 2.

It will be seen from the report that Mr. Thompson has a majority over Nevin, in this county of 481 votes.

CITY FINANCES.

Meeting of the Finance Committee—Providing for Running the Water Works—The Completion of the New Works.

Saturday afternoon the Finance Committee of City Councils held a meeting, and transacted the following business:

The payment of the running expenses of the water works was the first important topic suggested for discussion. The appropriation has run down to $91,2.99, and to bring it up to the requisite figure it was decided to recommend Councils to transfer to it $5,000 from city property, $900 from city finances, $1,500 from the contingent fund, and $1,000 from the survey.

The first ordinance considered was that providing for the registration of certain city bonds. This ordinance passed Select Council, but an informality in the way it was forwarded from the committee having been discovered, it was returned. It was decided to report with an affirmative recommendation.

A communication from the Water Committee, relative to providing for sufficient funds to complete the new works, was laid over. The feeling seems to exist that misapprehension exists in the minds of many citizens regarding the action of the Water Committee during its superintendence of the work; that not nearly so much money has been expended by the committee as is generally supposed, and that the complaints now so rife would not have been made, had it not been for the panic causing a tight money market. The work was planned on a very large scale, and, the completion of which of course it cannot be expected that it can be completed for a small sum. A brief account of the expenditure of the proceeds of the $4,500,000 in bonds is given, showing for purposes intended the sum of $1,575,951 in the sum locked up by the bankruptcy of the Nation Trust Company and of George B. Hill & Co. The total amount needed to complete the works according to the estimates of the engineers is $1,998,105.03, which does not include, say $25,000 for superintendence, etc. If the Brilliant hill reservoir and the thirty-six inch main on Butler street are permanently abandoned, there will be required $794,553.28 more.

Before adjournment a resolution was passed tendering thanks to Mr. John R. McCune for the faithful and impartial manner in which he had discharged the duties of the Chairmanship of the committee during the past year.

Mr. McCune made a neat response, after which the committee adjourned.

W. C. T. U.

The Closing Exercises of the Fair and Festival on Saturday Night—Future Work.

The Fair and Festival of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union closed on Saturday night, and was in every respect a success. The closing exercises were unusually interesting, as a number of presentations were made. Mrs. Black, the President of the Union, was made the recipient of a fine family bible—the gift of a number of friends who had been in attendance at the entertainment.

Mr. Thomas H. Rabe was the successful competitor for a gold headed cane, which was awarded to the person receiving the greatest number of votes.

A number of cakes and smaller presents were distributed among the different crusaders present, and the affair wound up very pleasantly, and with financial success.

The ladies have decided upon a new plan of operations, in certain directions in the future. This morning a lunch room will be opened just back of the Alliance room, which will be superintended by a committee appointed for that purpose. It is the intention to try this as an experiment, and if it proves a success it will be made a permanent thing.

A paper is to be put into circulation for the purpose of obtaining signatures to a petition to Congress, asking such legislation as shall limit the importation, manufacture and use of alcohol in the arts and to Mechanical, Chemical and Medical purposes in the District of Columbia and the Territories. This has been suggested by Mrs. Wittenmeyer, President of the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union at Philadelphia. A meeting will be held in the Alliance Rooms this morning, when other propositions will be taken into consideration and acted upon.

ALLEGHENY FIRE DEPARTMENT.

An Engineer Elected for the New Columbia Steamer—The Big Bell Accepted.

The Committee on Fire Engines of Allegheny Councils held a meeting on Saturday evening.

The first matter disposed of was that in relation to the big fire alarm bell. The bell was discussed at some length. The committee eventually came to the conclusion that it was as sonorous a piece of metal as could be had, and that the only trouble was its location, which they proposed to remedy. The bell was accordingly accepted from the manufacturers.

The matter of appointing an engineer, fireman and driver for the new Columbia steam fire engine was then taken up. There were two applicants for the position, one hailing from the Fourth ward and the other from the Third. The contest preliminary to the ballot was quite spirited, but the result was in favor of Mr. Harry Rosenfelter, the Third ward man. The vote stood: Harry Rosenfelter, 6; Charles Eyster, 4.

Noble Jones and Conrad Walbert were appointed to the two other positions. They were all ordered to go on duty on the first of January, 1875.

The committee then adjourned until Wednesday evening.

Messrs. Gillen & Boal,

Solicitors of Patents and dealers in the same, whose place of business is at 16 Sixth street, this city, are thronged with business as they deserve to be. Their promptness in securing Patents from the Department at Washington, and in effecting sales of Patents placed with their agency, and their fair and honorable dealing have made them the leading Patent agents of the country.

Ladies Watches.

The largest assortment of Ladies Gold Watches in the city to be found at Geo. W. Biggs, No. 159 Smithfield street, four doors above Sixth avenue.

The Safest Place in the World

for depositing money is in a Bank where the the stockholders are *individually liable*, such as the *Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny.* GEORGE B. RIDDLE, President.

Pittsburgh Monumental Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street. ALEXANDER CASKEY.

Family Crackers

are not sweet—sold by all grocers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. John S. Clarke, who stands unrivaled as a comedian in this or any other country, commences an engagement at the Opera House this evening, and he will undoubtedly be greeted with happy laughter by a crowded house. The pieces selected for his first entertainment are Coleman's grand old comedy, "The Heir-at-Law," in which he will personate *Doctor Peter Pangloss,* and "Toodles," a character in which he is inimitable. Mr. Clarke, in the language of a cotemporary, was always a brilliant actor, and an absorbingly comical person. There is not a button on his coat that does not seem to bear its part in the artistic picture which he creates before our laughing eyes. His very back is eloquent of mirth, and—deeper than mirth—of character. His countenance, now wooden as a painted doll's, becomes with the suddenness of light, surcharged with comic apprehension and brilliant drollery. Each inflection of his voice seems to bring out a new shade of meaning, and he can thus pile one funny effect upon another, till a perfect climax of humorous and eccentric situation and significance makes his auditors roar with unextinguishable laughter. No actor could get more meaning out of the keen half lines of the practiced farce writer. He makes a monosyllable crackle, and he lights a genuine conflagration of wit. Mr. Clarke's grotesque ways and studied method are so marked and unique that they would smack of mere caricature and buffoonery, apart from this element of earnestness; but animated by this, they remain natural. Mr. Clarke's acting will be watched with almost loving eyes, and leave a furrow of laughter in its wake, and the pleasantest thoughts when all is over. Go see and hear him for yourselves to-night; but in the meantime, secure seats at the box office, for "standing room only" will probably be seen by the late comers.

[The Bohemian Girl.

Lovers of good music will not forget that the Gounod Club will give repetition of the "Bohemian Girl" this evening at Library Hall. The second presentation of this opera by the Club will undoubtedly prove better than the first, inasmuch as they have the experience of the first with which to profit. The indications are that the house will again be thronged.

Cathedral Fair.

There is no pleasanter place to spend an hour or two each evening than at the Cathedral Fair, now in the third week of successful operation. The chances being taken in various useful and ornamental articles of value, and the votes given for other objects, add additional interest to the fair. It continues every evening during the week.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

MISS EMILY SOLDENE intends to return to England next June.

THE death is announced, in England, of Watts Phillips, a popular dramatic author.

MINNIE HAUCK, the American prima donna, has achieved great success in "Mignon," at Berlin.

MISS LYDIA THOMPSON and her company were to remove from the Charing Cross Theatre, and appear at the Globe Theatre, London, on Christmas Eve.

THEODORE THOMAS has discovered that when his orchestra plays a church selection in one key while the organist accidentally plays it in another, the amount of applause and praise bestowed by the audience is not in any way less enthusiastic.

MISS LOTTA, the actress, has purchased a lot in the "Stewart Circle," in Washington, for $16,000 and has a lotta money left. She is a dear, ingenuous little girl, but her head is not sufficiently level for business purposes. A large portion of her earnings she invested in mortgages in Chicago, at 10 per cent. interest. And now, bless her little heart, she has directed her attorney to reduce the rate of interest to 7 per cent., as this is as much as anybody should pay.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

THE Niles Spike Works will be removed to Warren next June.

PHILADELPHIA asserts that she has more houses than New York by 60,000, than Brooklyn by 78,000 and than Boston by 94,000.

THE National Rubber Company of Bristol, R. I., are running their works night and day, employing more than 1,100 hands, with a monthly pay-roll of $40,000.

ADAMS & Co. made their last turn preparatory to stopping, Thursday. They will be stopped several weeks. Bryce, Walker & Co will also make a short stop.

A WEALTHY firm in Calcutta, resolved to be among the first in attempting the revival of the Indian iron trade, will shortly open new works in the Beerbhoom district, near the Synthea station of the East India Railway.

MESSRS. LEWIS, BAILEY DALZELL & Co. are putting up a new sheet mill at their iron works in Sharpsburg. They also intend to put in an engine to drive the new sheet mill, so as to run it independent from the other mills.

THE lumber trade of Bangor, Me., has fallen off more than 2,500,000 feet during the last year, though the amount of spruce timber surveyed has been 6,000,000 feet in excess of sales in 1873. The decrease as compared with 1872, when the greatest business on record was done, is 60,696,717 feet.

THE largest trip hammer in the United States has lately been put into operation by the Nashua, New Hampshire, Steel and Iron Company. The anvil block weighs 1,000 tons and has a striking force of 100 tons. It cost about $75,000, and requires a six hundred horse power engine to operate it successfully.

OWING to the growing depression in the Sheffield Bessemer steel rail and spring trades great reductions of wages have been determined upon. At John Brown & Co.'s nearly two hundred tyre-men are to have their wages lowered by 20 per cent. Messrs. Brown, Bayley & Dixon have given notice of a reduction of 15 per cent. to 300